The New-York Times.

VOL. X...NO. 3072. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

No Military Movements at Washington.

Gen. McClelland Preparing to take Command.

STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.

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Rumored Intention of the Rebels to Attack Cairo.

THE CAMPAIGN ON THE KANAWHA.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 27.

There have been no military movements of importance to-day. Our army is being reorganized, and the morale of the defeated regiments is rapidly improving.

A careful estimate of the killed, wounded and missing, reduces the aggregate from the three causes to below eight hundred.

The commissioned officers of the Second Regiment Vermont Volunteers have requested their Colonel to resign. He exhibited marked cowardice in the battle of Sunday last, skulking in the most shameful manner.

P. SINCLAIR, of the Seventy-ninth, who was reported missing, has been in the Alexandria Hospital, slightly wounded.

Com. O. DE FOREST has procured the acceptance of a regiment of Cavalry from the State of New-York. The Government finds horses and equipments, and the troop is to be mustered in by companies. The regiment is to be called the Harris Guards.

Notwithstanding the statements to that effect, there is not entertained by the Administration any fears of an immediate attack on Washington. There are now around Washington thirty-five thousand men who were not in the late battle, and the artillery force is much greater than before our defeat at Bull's Run.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has not yet formally assumed command of the army of the Potomac. He is organizing his staff and preparing for active operations.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 27.

A report has reached here that two cavalry men while accompanying a Union lady to her home outside of Alexandria, were seized by a body of Secessionists near the Theological Seminary, about a mile and a-half west of Fort Ellsworth, and carried off. The lady was allowed to return.

During the present session the House called upon the President to communicate, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of all correspondence with foreign Powers relative to maritime rights, and also copies of all correspondence respecting the existing insurrection. The President respectfully declines to furnish the information from motives of public policy.

The Secretary of War has no information as to the employment of Indians and negroes in a military capacity by the so-called Southern Confederacy, and has so advised the House in response to their resolution upon that subject.

MRS. HINDALE, whose husband is a member of the Second Michigan Regiment, which is now on the Virginia side of the Potomac, has returned here from Manassas Junction.

MRS. HINDALE was at Centreville during the engagement on Sunday, and waited there for the return of the soldiers, looking for her husband, but failed to see him. She supposed him to be a prisoner at Manassas. The enemy captured her and conveyed her thither. They employed her as a hospital nurso. On Thursday, she procured a pass from Gen. BEAUREGARD and his consent to leave. She walked to Alexandria, where she arrived this morning. Her husband she discovered was not a prisoner, but safe in camp with his regiment.

MRS. HINDALE reports as being in the Hospital a large number of our wounded troops. The enemy say they have as prisoners over a thousand of our men. She brings verbal messages from several of them to their friends, and says that the wounded are well cared for.

The offer of liberty has been tendered to all, provided they will take the oath not again to take up arms against the Confederates. The Captain of a Maine Regiment and several privates accepted of the condition. The others refused.

Among the prisoners in the hospital, are Henry L. Perrin, and Lieut. Underhill, of New-York, employed as hospital stewards; E. F. Taylor, of New-Jersey, Surgeon; Quarter-Master C. J. Murphy; Dr. Swift, John Bagley, and —— Viedenburgh, of the New-York Fourteenth Regiment. The last-named is also a hospital steward.

There are also here Surgeon BRUXTON, of the Fifth Maine Regiment, and the Surgeons of the Thirty-eighth New-York Regiment, the First Minnesota Regiment, and the Third Regiment of Federal Infantry. All the foregoing were taken prisoners at our hospital. They are prisoners in a barn.

D. C. SPRAGUE, of New-Haven, and —— WIGGINS, of Brooklyn, who was wounded, are also prisoners.

MRS. HINDALE says, the Confederates burned their dead as fast as they could be recovered, and that the enemy regiment of this number there are only fifty, but that their wounded exceed fifteen hundred. She saw many of our dead unburied, as she passed over the battle-ground, and distinguished some of them by their uniforms.

She says that the force of the enemy at Manassas is very large, and that the officers are very busy drilling and disciplining their troops, and that Gen. BEAUREGARD is constantly on the move, going from one part of the camp to the other, and arranging, as they said, for some great movement. She reports that a large force of the enemy is at Fairfax, with heavy guns.

The freight tug-boat *C. C. Alger*, of Philadelphia, came up to the Yard this afternoon, took on board a quantity of ammunition, and immediately left, bound down the Potomac.

Gen. CADWALLADER has been tendered the position now held by Gen. MANSFIELD.

Gen. RUNYON's term of service expired to-day, when he retired.

Col. FRANKLIN will assume control until the recovery of Col. HEINTZELMAN from the effects of his wound.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

MURDER OF A WOMAN—DRUNKENNESS AMONG THE TROOPS.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Saturday, July 27.

A most wanton murder was committed here today, about 10 o'clock, by WILLIAM MURRAY, of Company F, Second New-Hampshire Regiment. The victim was an unfortunate girl named MARY BUTLER, living in the lower part of the city. MURRAY, who was drunk, accosted her in the street, and, after exchanging a few words with her, deliberately shot her with his musket. The ball passed entirely through her body, and caused her death in a few moments. MURRAY will be tried by a Court-martial on Monday.

The last of the troops stationed in the city went into camp to-day, much to the relief of the citizens. Up to the present time the Provost Marshal has destroyed upwards of fifty barrels of liquors, notwithstanding which the drunkenness among the troops is still fearful.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 27.

A communication was received from the War Department relative to the number of sick and wounded at the hospitals, which was ordered to be printed.

The bill to provide for a Metropolitan Police Department for the District of Columbia was taken up, and passed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, presented a petition from citizens of Washington, asking for a suppression of the grog shops. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The joint resolution approving the acts of the President was taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, proceeded to speak at length in favor of the resolution. He said he was unwilling to let the Senate adjourn without saying something of the present state of affairs. On our return here we find ourselves in the midst of civil war, which seems to be progressive, and without much hope of a speedy termination. It seemed to him that the Government had reached one of the three periods which all governments must pass through. First, they have to pass through the ordeal of establishing their independence. This Government passed that in the war of the Revolution. Next, after having obtained independence and taken a position among the nations, then they must maintain it against foreign Powers and foes. This Government passed that ordeal in 1812. There is another ordeal, when the Government has to contend against internal foes. We are now in the midst of this third ordeal. The struggle now is whether the Government is capable of maintaining its existence against traitors to the Constitution of the country. This is the problem now before the people of the earth. He trusted and had perfect confidence that the Government would successfully pass this ordeal, but the time had arrived when the energies of the people must be put forth, and there must be union and concert of action. It has been argued that if we proceed there will be great danger of a dictatorship, and that the character and genius of the Government will be wholly changed. It is argued that this is an attempt to change the nature and institutions of the Government. He referred to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's speech. We agree that is an effort to change the Government, but differ as to the parties trying to make the change. It is a struggle now whether the People shall rule, and have a government based on the intelligence, integrity and purity of the people. There is an effort being made, and it is the result of a long contemplated plan, to overthrow the institutions of this Government. He referred again to Mr. BRECKENRIDGE's speech, where he said WASHINGTON carried the country through the Revolution without a suspension of the *habeas corpus*, but the President could not carry on the war three months without it, and cited cases during the war of the Revolution, when twenty citizens were taken and imprisoned for eight months, and the soldiers refused to deliver them up on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania indemnified the officers for the suspension of the writ. He referred to the case of Gen. JACKSON at New-Orleans as a precedent for establishing martial law in case of emergency. Had JACKSON refused to put the city under martial law, and thus lost the government, he ought to have lost his head. The President was obliged to act as he did to save the Government, and this was a very unpropitious time to assail the Government, when armed traitors are actually in the field trying to overthrow it. The increase of the Army and Navy was also justified by the great plea of necessity. But how does the case stand now, when you are called on to support the Government? Will you increase the Army and Navy? Or will you find fault with the President for doing just what Congress ought to do? Why not come forward and support the Government? No, the fact is too apparent that we had enemies of the Government here last Winter, and in my opinion we have got enemies of the Government here now. And we have got those here who make long and pathetic speeches in favor of compromise. But the Senator from California (Mr. LATHAM) showed conclusively that the thing the traitors most feared last year was compromise, and their great effort was to get out of Congress before a compromise could be made. The argument has been made that the Free States would get the power, and then amend the Constitution so as to destroy the institution of Slavery, and hence the South must not wait till the fatal day came. Then eight States withdrew, and we reached the point where the Free States had a majority and the power to amend the Constitution so as to overthrow the institution of Slavery. Now what was done then? Why, they passed an amendment to the Constitution that no amendment should be made to the Constitution that would give any power to legislate on the subject of Slavery. Talk about a compromise! How can you get a guarantee more binding than that? This was done when Free States have the power, and it places Slavery completely beyond the control of Congress. What more can you ask? Why don't the States who talk compromise come forward and accept this offer? But no, instead of that they pass ordinances to violate the Constitution and take the State out. What else did Congress do when Free States had the power? They came forward, passed three Territorial bills, and none of them had any Slavery prohibition, and declare that no law shall be passed by Territories impairing the rights of private property. Can there be anything more conclusive? Now right here take the amendment to the Constitution and the Territorial bills, and what else is left of the Slavery question? Yet the Union must be broken up. Some are sincere in compromise, but others come here simply to make it a pretext in the hope that it will be refused, and then on refusal the States are declared out of the Union. A Senator from Georgia once said when traitors become numerous enough treason will be respectable. Perhaps it is so now, but God being willing, let there be as many as they please, he commenced the war against traitors and treason against the Government framed by the fathers and intended to continue it to the end. [Applause in the galleries.] We are now in the midst of a civil war. Blood has been shed and life sacrificed. Who commenced it? Yet we are now told we must come forward and separate the Union and make peace with traitors and rebels. Let them ground their arms, obey the laws, and acknowledge the Constitution, then perhaps we will talk about compromise. The best compromise is the Constitution of the United States; and here Mr. JOHNSON referred to Mr BRECKINRIDGE's speech. Is there a desire to change the Government? He quoted from Alabama papers that a monarchy was desirable, and also from Mr. RUSSELL's letter to the London *Times*. He also quoted from Richmond papers, which said rather than submit to the United States they would go under the rule of the amiable Queen of Great Britain. He quoted from a Memphis paper, which said, "If necessary, let HARRIS be King, and the Mayor of Memphis Dictator of that State." Things are under the law of terror now reigning. ISHAM G. HARRIS King over the State of Tennessee, where lie the bones of the immortal JACKSON? ISHAM G. HARRIS, King? I know the component parts that compose ISHAM G. HARRIS, and he be my King? My master? Sir, he shall be my slave first. [Applause in the galleries, which the Chairman suppressed, saying that if there was any repetition of it the galleries would be cleared.] Mr. JOHNSON continued, referring to the political rights of the South. He said in South Carolina a man must have five hundred acres of land and ten negroes, to be eligible to a seat in the lower house of the State Legislature. That would be a poor place for him to get his rights. He was free to say, if he (JOHNSON) was there, he would not be eligible, and he doubted if even the Senator from Kentucky would be eligible. He quoted from various Southern documents, and contended that it was plain there was a design to change the character and nature of the Government, and erect a great Slave empire. The issue is now fairly made up, and all those in favor of a free government must stand by the Constitution. The Senator from Kentucky was exceedingly sensitive in regard to violations of the Constitution. It seems that the violation of the Constitution for the preservation of the Government is more horrible than the violation of it for its destruction. In all his (BRECKINRIDGE's) argument for violation of the Constitution, but one word was said against those who trampled the Constitution and law under foot. The Senator enumerates various violations of the Constitution, and asks, Why all this? The answer is apparent to all. South Carolina seceded and attacked the forts, and fired on Sumter. This was a practical act of war, and it was the constitutional duty of the President to resist it. Yet the Senator from Missouri (POLK) contends that the President made the war. Who struck the first blow? After Sumter surrendered a serenade was given to DAVIS at Montgomery, and his Secretary of State said no one can tell when the war this day commenced will end. When the President of the so-called Southern Confederacy issued a proclamation for a hundred thousand men, great complaint was made here about the President of the United States issuing a proclamation for seventy-five thousand, and there was great talk about violation of the Constitution. Then this same JEFFERSON DAVIS issued letters-of-marque in violation even of the *pseudo* Government over which he presides. He gave a premium to freebooters everywhere. Then the President of the United States was perfectly justified in issuing a proclamation of blockade to protect the citizens of the United States. This same DAVIS, who owe le ucation and everything to the Government of the United States, who won all the honor he had under the Government, now with unsheathed sword is in arms against it. If the Capital should be seized by him, he thought that he (JOHNSON) could not sleep quiet, and that what few rights he had remaining would be better protected if he located in some distant position. But there were others who he (JOHNSON) believed would be more comfortable. In the last Presidential contest he had supported one of the distinguished sons of Kentucky because he thought he was a Union man. Where is his eloquent voice now for the Union? Would to God he was as good a Union man to-day as he (JOHNSON) thought he was when he supported him for the Presidency. He referred to the outrages committed on Union men in East Tennessee, when the State was delivered over to secession, in defiance of the people of the State. The Constitution and the laws were violated at every step secession takes. He demanded that the Government should protect loyal men in East Tennessee, and give them arms. The rebels had even stopped the passes in the mountains, that he (JOHNSON) should not go back and carry arms to the people of the State. He wanted to carry deliverance to this brave people, who were down-trodden and oppressed. It may be too late, and they may be overcome. They may trample us under foot and change our mountains to sepulchres, but they can never drive us from the Union. No, never. The people of the villages and towns love the Government, but have no arms. All they ask is that the Government give them means, and then they will defend themselves; and, if finally conquered, they intend to take the flag of Freedom and place it on the summit of the loftiest and most majestic mountain to mark the spot where the Goddess of Liberty lingered and wept for the last time before she took leave of a people once happy, free and prosperous. But the cause of freedom must triumph. Can the American people give up the graves of WASHINGTON and JACKSON and let the flag of disunion float over those patriots? No, the people will rise in their might and grandeur and prosecute the war, not for the subjugation of any of the institutions of the South, but to maintain the supremacy of the Government and the Constitution. The Government cannot, must not fail. What though the flag was sullied the other day, if necessary to purify it, it will be bathed in a nation's blood. The nation must be redeemed and the cause must triumph on which rests the hope and freedom of the civilized world. He closed with an appeal to the Government to save them from ruin, from the most corrupt and direful conspiracy ever seen in the world.

The resolution was then postponed till Monday.

Mr. COLLAMER introduced a bill in addition to the act relative to duties on imposts (force bill.)

Executive session. Adjourned.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed the Senate bill appropriating $2,000,000 to pay for the transportation and delivery of arms to loyal citizens in the rebellious States, and the organizing of such persons for their protection against insurrection and domestic violence.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War to communicate the letter of Hon. JOSEPH HOLT to the President on the 18th of February, in response of a resolution of the House requesting the reasons for assembling United States troops at the seat of Government.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the direct tax bill.

After various amendments had been debated, the enacting clause, on motion of Mr. MALLORY, was stricken out. Ayes 58, against 59

The Committee rose, when the fact was reported to the House.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, desired to recommit the bill, with instructions.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania—Why, the bill is dead.

THE SPEAKER—If the House should concur in the action of the Committee, the bill would be dead, but not otherwise. If the House should disagree to the report, then the bill would go to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. WICKLIFFE moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report on or before the 10th day of the next session a bill remodeling the present tariff, with a view to an increase of revenue. If this would not produce a sufficient sum equal to the demand of the Government, then so modify the bill under consideration as to impose taxes equally on the property of the country, embracing money, stocks and mortgages.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, said 100,000 men were within forty miles of where he stood, in conspiracy to pull down the pillars of this Temple of Liberty, to blot out forever this experiment of free representative Government. Men from New-England, the Empire State, and the Great West, are here to defend the Capital, the Constitution and the Union. They must be paid, fed and clothed. The means for these purposes cannot be postponed till the next session. If they are not provided now, there must be another extraordinary session of Congress. Fail to pass these measures to sustain the credit of the Government, and owing to the circumstances around us our bonds and notes will fall to sixty cents on the dollar; and the difference would go into the pockets of the Shylocks, who would realize an hundred millions out of the two hundred and fifty million loan. If the Government shall not be sustained, then of course the war could not be prosecuted, nor the Capital defended, nor the men be fed and clothed. He invoked that wise provision of the Constitution for direct taxation, in order to operate against the rebels, and to vindicate the Union, the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. LOVEJOY, in response to a remark of Mr. BINGHAM's, said it was proposed to confiscate rebel property.

Mr. BINGHAM—We have no such bill. That is a thing which is to be; we want present relief to the country.

Mr. LOVEJOY—How can you collect direct taxes in the disloyal States?

Mr. BINGHAM—We propose to collect them in the way designated in the bill. If the gentleman can point out a better mode, let him do so, and not find fault with this bill. In conclusion, Mr. BINGHAM said, sooner than give up the old ship to the traitors and conspirators, not only against the liberties of America, but against the human race, I would say, before giving up the old ship, and rather than surrender her:

Nail to the mast her holy flag;
Set every threadbare sail,
And give her to the God of storms,
The lightning, and the gale.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, suggested an amendment to Mr. WICKLIFFE's instructions, namely, that the bill be recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to reduce one-half the amount of direct taxes apportioned to the States in the first section of the bill, and to make up the amount desired by extending the list of taxable personal property. To this he believed the House would consent. In order to sustain the credit of the Government, it was necessary that some provision to pay the interest on the loan should be made. Without some such provision, the army may have to be disbanded. While the soldiers have showed courage in the field, why do members of Congress shrink from providing the means for carrying on the war?

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, suggested a modification, which Mr. MCCLERNAND accepted, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report forthwith a bill on the basis of twenty millions by direct taxation, and that such other sums as may be necessary be raised on the personal income or wealth of the country.

Mr. STEVENS spoke of the injurious effect of the impression going abroad, that the tariff is to be continually shifted and changed, one thing one day and another the next. Hence, the first part of the instructions proposed by Mr. WICKLIFFE was very objectionable. As to the bill under consideration, it was framed after GALLATIN's pattern. But Daniels have come to judgment. Let them show that their bill is just, wise and discreet, and put to shame this old fogy. [Laughter.] He would vote for the bill, not doubting that his constituents would sustain him.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, was ready to meet the issue to-day, and now, and not put it off. He would not, however, vote for the bill as it now stands, for while it exempted millions of property in the form of stocks, it made the farmer pay the tax. He was for vigorously sustaining the Government, but wanted an equitable and judicious tax, and argued that we have a right to levy a tax on all property in order to put down rebellion and insurrection.

The question was taken on Mr. MCCLERNAND's motion as modified by Mr. MORRILL, and determined in the affirmative, 78 against 33. This superseded Mr. WICKLIFFE's proposition.

Adjourned.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE KANAWHA CAMPAIGN—ANXIETY OF THE SOLDIERS FOR A BRUSH—A REBEL GASCON—EVACUATION OF SCARYTOWN BY THE REBELS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CAMP POCATALLICO, KANAWHA RIVER, Monday Night, July 22, 1861.

Since the little fight at Scarytown last Wednesday, we have had but few occurrences of sufficient moment to ripple the monotony of camp life. The inertia, however, that now characterizes this division of the grand army of the Union is not the result of that skirmish, but the ominous silence that precedes a coming storm. Perhaps the most pestiferous nest of rebels in the country (Memphis always excepted) is now within a few miles of Gen. COX's brigade; and it cannot be many days before a decisive fight must occur, provided, always, the fleet-footed Virginians can be induced to make a stand. Their little success at Scarytown has no doubt emboldened them, and a lively brush is therefore anticipated. Our boys are anxious for an advance, and like high-mettled chargers, are restive under the curb that restrains them. If there is anything that a soldier abhors, it is inactivity; and after spending a few days in camp, I can readily understand why it is that our hardy volunteers are so anxious to march still further into the "bowels of the land."

Everybody says a forward movement is soon to be made; but then, "everybody" knows nothing about it, and only says so because he hopes it will be so. I have just had the ear of the General, and were I so disposed, could tell our soldiers something that would give zest to their morning meal, badly cooked though it be. While I cannot repeat here what I have heard, I see no impropriety in informing you and your ten of thousand readers.

Gen. MCCLELLAN having throughly dispersed the rebels at Rich Mountain, Laurel Hill, and along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and having become satisfied that this expedition is a more important one than he at first supposed it would be, is now marching southward with a portion of his command, and will probably enter the valley of the Kanawha at some point above Gauley Bridge, whence he will move down and attack Gen WISE in the rear. Gen. COX's brigade meantime closing in upon him from below. Thus, you see, the wordy Ex-Governor will be completely hemmed in by this flank movement, his retreat cut off, and his whole army bagged, unless they throw down their arms and scatter among the hills. I must confess that I see but one way for his Ex-Excellency to escape this Damoclesian sword, and that is to write our Generals each a letter; for in that event he might reach Richmond before they could peruse them, and recover from their stupefying effects. This outline of the campaign foreshadows a speedy termination.

Since the fight at Scarytown we have been visited by several flags of truce. So numerous have they become that the General has given orders to admit no more within our lines. A day or two ago, while one was at head-quarters, an officer of our picket-guard indulged in some conversation with a rebel captain who accompanied the flag to our outposts. The rebel, among other things, said that our captured Colonels (who, you will remember, allowed their zeal to get the better of their discretion, and were taken prisoners,) were about to start for Richmond, Gov. WISE having consented to let them advance more rapidly through Virginia than they would have done had they remained with the Federal Army; that they fought the battle of Scarytown with only three hundred men; that WISE's army was twenty thousand strong, embracing eight regiments from Kentucky, three from Mississippi, two from Georgia, one from South Carolina, and so on; that a great many events were transpiring in Kentucky every day of which the North knew nothing; that the State was virtually out of the Union now, &c. He added that the rebels were willing at any time to engage our forces in a pitched battle, allowing us three men to their one. This so fired the Unionist that he proposed to the traitorous Gascon that they two proceed at once to decide for themselves the question of Southern superiority; but of course the rebel had too much talk in him to have any room for courage, and so he declined the proffered combat. This interview was witnessed by three or four from each side.

Last Saturday a Sergeant of our picket guard, while going his rounds, discovered smoke issuing from a clump of woods at some distance. A nearer approach to it revealed a house, which had previously escaped the observation of our men, and which the Sergeant now entered. Here he found two men, three or four women, and a number of children. They all seemed badly frightened at his approach, the men saying they had sought shelter in the house, because it was secluded, to escape impressment into the rebel ranks, and also to avoid molestation from the Union troops, of whom they had heard the most terrible stories. The Secessionists they said had told them that the National troops were all cut-throats and marauders, and would pillage their country and dishonor their women wherever they went. How industriously the rebel leaders have circulated this story! The Sergeant assured them that they had nothing to fear from the Northern troops, who came to protect and not to destroy. At this they seemed greatly relieved, and offered him anything in the premises; but he thanked them kindly, telling them that our men were well taken care of by the Government, and wanted for nothing.

Another little incident I cannot help relating. A day or two ago, a farmer drove a fine bullock into our lines, offering it for ten dollars, although it was well worth four times that sum. He was anxious to sell it for whatever he could get, for he said the rebels might make a descent upon him at any time, and then he would get nothing for it. A Kentucky captain bought it for his men, in return for which the farmer conducted him to the house of a notorious rebel in the vicinity, but when they arrived the bird had flown. While the Kentuckian was conversing with the rebel's wife, who stated that her husband was now in WISE's army, and had left her in a destitute condition, his men seized upon half a dozen of the woman's chickens, seeing which she burst into tears, and begged the "boys" not to allow them to rob her. "How much could you sell the chickens for?" he asked. "Oh," said she, "they're worth all of a dollar!" "Well, my good woman," said he "here's a dollar," if that will satisfy you." "Oh, thank you," she replied, and then added with some surprise "*Why you Union men are better than the Secesh ers!*"

Col. NORTON, who fell wounded at the battle of Scarytown, and was made a prisoner by the rebels, has since been released on parole. He reports that the enemy have evacuated their position at the mouth of Scary Creek and fallen back in the direction of Charleston. Our scouts to-day bring the intelligence that they have retreated beyond Coal Creek, two miles above Scary, of course not without burning the bridges over both streams.

The Army is still encamped at the mouth of Pocatallico Creek, where the hills, which lower down extend close to the river-banks, here bear away to the right and left, disclosing one of the finest valleys in the world. The view from an eminence back of the camp—on the left ascending bank—is one of the most delightful I ever beheld. Below, the white tents of the Army extend up and down the river for nearly a mile; above and beyond, stretches a magnificent valley, through which the Kanawha winds like a huge serpent—while, high over all, rise majestic heights, covered with seemingly impenetrable walls of emerald verdure:

"Where the dark foliage interweaves,
In one unbroken mass of leaves."

It is a haunt for Pam, and a home for the recluse, inviting to meditation with cathedral solemnity. Alas! that "war's desolation" should ever visit so peaceful a scene. OCCIDENT.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 27.

Gen. POPE has publicly notified the people along the North Missouri Railroad that they will be held personally accountable for the destruction of the bridges, culverts, and portions of the track within five miles of each side of them, and that if any outrages to railroad property are committed within the distance specified without conclusive proof of active resistance on the part of the population, and without immediate information to the nearest commanding officer, a levy of money or property sufficient to cover the whole damage done will be made and collected. Divisions and sub-divisions of the road will be made, and Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents appointed, without regard to political opinions, who will be held responsible for the railroad track within their districts. Gen. POPE will withdraw his forces from the line of the road as soon as possible, and concentrate them in one camp in the vicinity of Mexico, Adrain County, where the strictest discipline will be imposed. Active measures are being taken to perfect their drill. Gen. POPE will carry out the same plan on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN THE WEST.

CAIRO, Friday, July 26.

The trains coming North on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad were stopped on the 23d, by order of Gen. POLK.

The rebels are gathering in large numbers in Southern Missouri, and their camp at Point Pleasant is reputed 2,000 strong.

Gen. WATKINS, the rebel commander-in-chief of Cape Girardeau County, is at West Prairie and at Swamp Road, with an aggregate of 5,000, and reinforcements daily arriving.

Old ABE HUNTER, another big gun of South Missouri, with about 1,500 Missouri and Kansas rebel troops, is encamped on the bank of the river, opposite Island No. 8.

KITCHELL WATKINS, an Adjutant, is within a few miles of Bloomfield, on Caster Run, in command of some 3,000 troops.

In the Union Camp, at Hamburgh, under the command of Maj. ABBEY, there about 600 loyal Missourians, who are mustering into service.

EXPECTED MOVEMENT AGAINST CAIRO.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 27.

Governor MAGOFFIN has appointed a messenger to receive the State arms recently taken from Mayfield by Kentucky and Tennessee Secessionists.

The New Albany (Iowa) *Ledger* says that a gentleman from Northern Kentucky, reports that there are rumors afloat in secession circles, that the secession troops are about to move towards Cairo, intending to land in Missouri and attack Cairo from the rear.

IOWA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 27.

The State Democratic Convention of Iowa met at Desmoines on the 20th. They nominated CHARLES MASON for Governor.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the "Irrepressible Conflict" as the cause of the war, and censuring the South for resorting to arms to redress their grievances, and opposing secession as political heresy. Also, censuring the President for assuming and exercising arbitrary powers, but pledging the support of the Democrats of Iowa to support the Government in the exercise of its legitimate functions in a constitutional manner. Also, favoring a National Convention to settle the pending difficulties.

NOT A PRIVATEER.

BANGOR, Saturday, July 27.

The down-easters were badly frightened last week by the appearance of a rakish looking schooner, curiously painted, which appeared off Cape Sable and attempted to board or speak several vessels, which made all sail to escape, supposing her to be a privateer, as she carried a large number of men. The Portuguese schooner *Jacinto* arrived to-day, and reports that off Cape Sable she attempted to speak several vessels to ascertain her whereabouts, but that they were frightened and she did not succeed. This is undoubtedly the key to the mystery, as the *Jacinto* answers the description in every particular.

EXPLOSION AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 27.

This afternoon an explosion occurred in the laboratory of the Navy-yard, by which two men, named FERGUSON and BROWN, were so badly burnt, that they soon afterwards died, and two more, named RAY and MARTIN, were very seriously injured. FERGUSON and BROWN had nearly all the flesh blown off their arms and faces and the upper portions of their bodies. The sight was horrible. Both died in great agony.

REGIMENTS HOMEWARD BOUND.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 27.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, of New-York, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, and immediately crossed to the Camden and Amboy Station, on their way homeward.

A Rhode Island Regiment also left here for the North by the same route, this morning.

The First and Second New-Jersey regiments also left here for Trenton at an early hour this morning.

All the regiments were bountifully supplied with refreshments by the Volunteer Refreshment Committee. Not less than 6,600 Volunteers partook of similar hospitalities from the same Committee yesterday.

THE STEAMER CAMBRIDGE PURCHASED.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 27.

The Government has purchased the steamer *Cambridge*, which will be immediately fitted out with a heavy armament at the Navy-yard.

THE BROOKLYN PHALANX.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, July 27, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to an article in your paper of the 27th, calling for information in reference to the Brooklyn Phalanx, I would state that, having been mustered into the service of the United States, the Government is now supplying us with all necessaries. Clothing and equipments are arriving daily; but, for the two months during which the regiment was supported by a few individuals of limited means, obligations were incurred for actual necessaries, which it is now our wish to liquidate, and not leave for the war indebted to the butcher and baker who furnished the daily food of the men for weeks, whilst we were struggling against adverse circumstances.

An appeal has been made to the public of Brooklyn for this object. Hon. CONKLIN BRUSH, President of the Mechanics' Bank, in that City, will receive and disburse the funds.

In behalf of the regiment,

J. W. ADAMS, Col. Com'g.

OUR WAR-WORN HEROES.

RETURN OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT

The gallant Irishmen of the Sixty-ninth returned to the City yesterday. They had been expected with impatience for three days, and during that period there was not an Irish heart in the community but bumped with excitement at the least thump of the drum or the slightest toot of the trumpet. Bitterly disappointed were the thousands who bivouacked in Broadway on Thursday and Friday. The Sixty-ninth, for which they pined, was away in Georgetown, in Philadelphia, everywhere except Broadway. Considering the uncertainty that has attended the arrival of this regiment, and the many false alarms on the subject, the aspect presented by our streets yesterday was eminently flattering to our mobocracy. From an early hour in the morning they were packed with a dense throng of expectants. Biddy, having had two holidays in succession on the strength of Patrick's devotion to the flag of his country, was not able to turn out in full force and magnificence yesterday. The Fates or the Furies who reserve house cleaning and marketing for Saturday, objected to her neglecting these points of domestic economy. Hence we missed many of those good-tempered, kindly and beaming faces which were so plentifully scattered around on the previous day's gatherings. But as the regiment marched on its way up town, it was what is called a "caution" to observe how rapidly these same faces appeared on the scene again. It is much to be feared that the household gods were sacrificed ruthlessly upon this occasion. Certainly it seemed as if every Biddy in the land had suddenly and mysteriously burst into sight for the express gratification of the gallant Sixty-ninth. Some of them, to be sure, presented a rather dishevelled appearance, but there was an eager gladness in their eyes which compensated for defects of toilet.

It was only the strong in faith who really believed that the regiment would arrive early in the morning. The majority refused to be taken in by the marshaling of the friendly Irish societies, and were not for a moment deceived by the business-like air with which the Seventh Regiment marched down town. All these things had been done before on a very large scale, and doubt and distrust were excited by their repetition. Even the Phœnix Guard, commanded by Col. SMITH, and drawn up on the Battery, failed to elicit that large share of enthusiasm which their green coats generally manage to inspire. It was not until 7½ o'clock, when the steamer *John Potter* was fairly in sight, and the watchers on shore could see that she had brought the regiment, that the sceptics were routed. Their confusion then was complete. In a few moments the intelligence of the Sixty-ninth being in sight was conveyed to the teeming population of the lower part of the City, and men, women and children poured into the streets and were borne in an irresistible current to the point where the braves were first to touch ground. Not only were the streets roaring and surging with human life, but windows that could command a view, and the roofs of houses, were densely packed with spectators. If it had been the return of a victorious army there could hardly have been more excitement. A full hour elapsed before the troops were landed, and some necessary delay occurred on the pier, where the roll was called and the regiment formed into line. A detachment of the Sixth Ward Police was in attendance, under the experienced *bâton* of Capt. DOWLING. Several influential citizens were also in waiting, to give a word of welcome to our returning warriors. When the usual preliminaries had been perfected, the men stepped forth into the well-known streets, and were instantly greeted with a vehement burst of applause. The following list shows the strength of the regiment yesterday, and also when it left for the war:

Company A,—Lieut. Theodore Kelly, acting Captain. Capt. Haggerty having been killed; Acting First Lieuteuant, Daniel Sheehan; Second Lieutenant, D. L. Dillon. Number of men in the company on leaving the City—128, on returning, 88.

Company B.—Lieut. Wm. Giles, (acting Captain); First Lieutenant, Thomas Leddy; Second Lieutenant, Lawrence Cahill. Number of men on leaving the City—125, on returning, 106.

Company C.—Capt. James Cavannah; First Lieutenant, James J. Smith; Second Lieutenant, W. O'Keefe; Third Lieutenant, Joseph M. Whitley. Number of men on leaving the City—125, on returning, 107.

Company D.—Capt. Thos. Clark; First Lieutenant, Thos. Fay; Second Lieutenant, Richard Dalton; Third Lieutenant, Michael O'Boyle. Number of men on leaving the City—120, on returning, 108.

Company E.—Capt. P. Kelly; First Lieutenant, John Bagley, (missing); Second, Wm. G. Hart; Third, Wm. S. McManus. Number of men on leaving the City—130, returning, 120.

Company F—Lieut. Polk Duffey, commanding, the Captain, John Breslin, being wounded; Second Lieutenant, Michael Breslin. Number of men in the Company on leaving the City, 151; on returning, 95.

Company G—Lieut. Wm. Butler, commanding; First Lieutenant, J. McMahon; Second Lieutenant, Matthew Murphy. Number of men on leaving the City, 127; on returning, 104.

Company H—Capt. James Kelly; First Lieutenant, James Lowry; Second Lieutenant, Francis Lowry, Number of men on leaving the City, 127; on returning, 109.

Company I—Capt. Conway; First Lieutenant, Thomas Conway; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Fogerty. Number of men on leaving the City, 118; on returning, 95.

Company K—(Zouave Corps)—Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher; First Lieutenant, Edward K. Butler; Second Lieutenant, Maurice W. Waff. Number of men on leaving the City, 125; returning, 102.

It will be seen that the regiment has been thinned very materially, although not to the fearful extent that was at one time apprehended. From the above return, it appears that the total number, including officers, who went to Washington was 1,276, and of this number 1,034 have returned, leaving in killed, wounded and missing, a deficit of 242 persons, or rather less than twenty per cent. on the full strength of the regiment.

The men bear all the appearance of having seen service in a rough field, as indeed they have. In military matters, as in everything else, there is a spirit of rivalry and sometimes of detraction. It is hard to get a soldier to acknowledge the efficiency of any other regiment, save his own. But so conspicuous has been the service performed by the Sixty-ninth, so unquestionable its valor, so complete and heroic its willing self-devotion, that the first word of qualified praise has not yet reached our ear. Those who were nearest to the gallant fellows, and saw them toiling and fighting as if to toil and to fight were put pleasant pastimes, are loudest in their praise; and certainly those for whom they went through so much, gave no baited utterance to their appreciation yesterday. The boys are browned with the fervid rays of a Southern sun, and look wiry and firm-limbed, with nothing of the easy nature of fat about them, but evidently a good deal of muscular power to bestow upon the obdurate. Their parade dress upon this occasion was of the most extraordinary character. We have all heard that at the battle of Bull's Run they stripped off their upper vestments for the comfort of "sailing in with perfect looseness." It is now apparent that after the fight some of the men got into the wrong coats, and others finding no coats at all to get into, contented themselves with a toilette in which that garment was not indispensable. Such, at least, we should suppose to be the case, for many of the men wore nothing but their flannel shirts, and others

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

A GRAPHIC PICTURE OF THE LATE DISASTER.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF A STAFF OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

I have just arrived, feeling right sorrowful. We're whipped in the first big fight. Men are brave, but our commanders have certainly blundered. I understand McCLELLAN takes the place of McDOWELL, and that MILES is under arrest for being drunk on the field of battle.

We left our camp on Sunday morning at 2 o'clock, and marched in silence. The Army took position on the heights overlooking Bull's Run, the Sixteenth New-York State Volunteers on the extreme left. The fight commenced on the right with artillery; we were about four or five miles off; I stood it till noon; all we did was to support a battery, which was shelling the enemy, who was passing in the Manasses road some three miles from us. At noon I heard from an Aid that the Seventy-first were in the fight, and badly cut up. I jumped on my horse and rode down for four miles to save WILLIE in the fight. Such a scene as met my gaze I never shall forget; shot and shell flying; wounded horses plunging and screaming; men wounded and dying, cursing, groaning and praying; soldiers and cavalry charging over the wounded and dying. I fought over the field looking for WILLIE; a boy cried out to me; said he knew me, and was of the Seventy-first; said his leg was so badly crushed that he couldn't walk, and begged me to save him. I cut a team horse loose (whose mate was dead, and who had been abandoned,) put the boy on and told him to ride; he succeeded in getting off the field; I afterwards brought him to our camp.

Soon a retreat was ordered, which changed to a rout—a terrible, disgraceful rout. The men seemed panic-stricken, and as the artillery thundered shot and shell, they threw down their muskets and fled. I left the field among the last. As I rode up, I met a gray-haired General, (who afterwards proved to be Gen. TYLER who had command.) He was calling for his aids. I offered my services to help him, and asked what he wished me to do. He told me that the Southern Cavalry were about charging on the flank, and wished me to rally the men, who were flying, and get them to fire. I looked on the field, and there I saw a large body of horsemen charging down on our flank. I yelled to the boys to turn and fire. As I did so, a man dressed in citizen's clothes hallooed to them not to fire, as they were United States troops. I rode up, put my pistol to his head, and told him if he uttered another word, I'd shoot him, and then wheeled and fired at the advancing troops; the men seeing me fire, fired also. As I rode in front of the men, two horsemen darted towards me, one with a sabre—one with a pistol. The sabre man, I shot at a distance of two horses' lengths; the pistol man rode on to me, reigned up short, and clapped his pistol to my head. I pressed my muzzle against his ribs, and we both fired. His bullet went through my cap, the top grazing my head; mine blew his heart out. I have as trophies, the bridle of one, and the horse of the other. I also had his pocket-book, his spurs, saddle, and a piece of his bloody shirt, to show how it cut him, but a few moments after we were pressed so hard, that I had to ride for life, and threw the saddle away with the holsters into which I had put the shirt and money. As we were flying up the hill—men throwing away their muskets and everything else—the road strewed with upset wagons, teams struggling in the tangled harness, dead and dying men, muskets, broken cannon, carriages and caissons, Gen. TYLER asked me to gather a few men and ride to the rear, where the Southern infantry and cavalry were chasing our men and shooting them down like sheep; for a long time I tried in vain. I told the men one volley would make them fall back—they only looked in my face, panic stricken, and pressed on—at last I got eight or ten men of the Maine Second Regiment to stand—they waited till their column passed, and then poured in a volley—the enemy paused and then fell back a little. Gen. TYLER then pointed out a hill, and said if we could get a few men to stand there and show themselves it would check the enemy and give our men time to breathe. I took the same men and stood them on the brow of the hill, and then rode in the road, and appealed to the Maine men to go back, and help their comrades—about sixty followed me on the field, and said they must have their Colonel, and I rode out in the road and found him some distance up, told him he must come back and hold his men in position. He came instantly and marched by his men till the end of that horrible march. As we stood on the hill, AYRES' Battery came up on the run. Gen. TYLER took two guns and placed them on the hill. He then ordered me to order the inside men No. 1 to march by the right flank, which took them further in the field, and he himself ordered No. 2 to march by the left flank, which took them out of the field. No. 1 thought No. 2 were deserting them, and started to run and leave the cannon, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were restrained by me. I told them I would see the General, ask his reason and come back. One of them touched his rifle, said, "He's now in my range; if I see you going with him instead of coming back, two bullets would follow us." I told him to stand fast and keep the boys there by the guns, and he'd see whether I intended to desert them. I rode to the General. He told me he marched out his part of the men to place them before the cannon, and he asked me to bring up the cannon and march the balance of the men as a rear guard, and hold them behind the cannon till we got to Centreville, which order I carried out; but it was the toughest job I ever undertook. The moment I took to gallop forward to tell the General, when I got back, the men were running in front of the guns and leaving them to the enemy, who were following in a full run close behind. Capt. AYRES (Captain of the battery, and as brave a fellow as ever commanded a battery, yelled to me to keep the guard in the rear of the cannon, or or they would sabre the cannoniers on the guns. I rode up, and partly by threats and entreaties and appeals to their courage, got them to turn and hold the enemy at bay. Thus we went for three long miles, the infantry firing on us and the cavalry charging. At last, when near Centreville, we met Col. BLENKER's regiment advancing to cover us. "Thank God," said Gen. TYLER, "here's some of the reserve." They checked the enemy. I then rode up to Gen. McDOWELL with Gen. TYLER. Gen. TYLER spoke to him of my behavior. Gen. McDOWELL ordered me to find the men that I had rallied to the support of the guns, and station them near the guns, which were placed in position during the night. The Colonel of the Maine Second, who I introduced to Gen. McDOWELL, said it was a wonder to him how I got any men to stop in that wild race for life.

Hardly had the poor tired soldiers thrown themselves on the ground to sleep, when down came an order for a forced march to Fairfax, seven miles—it seemed twenty, for two nights I had been in the saddle without sleep, and here was a third. At Capt. AYRES' request, I rode by his battery to steady the volunteers near him, in case the enemy (who was reported chasing us) should attack us, Twice during the night he caught me fast asleep, and nearly falling off my horse. I did the same for him next morning, when he was overcome with fatigue. We reached Fairfax in the night, and had all prepared to bivouack, when McDOWELL rode along the line, and ordered us with all speed to Washington. I pitied the poor soldiers as they turned out; some wounded and bleeding, some with blistered and bleeding feet, many not having eaten since the night before—over twenty-four hours. And on we toiled. All along the road were the marks of hurried flight; abandoned teams, dead horses, muskets, coats, blankets, provisions, and even men, dying from loss of blood or fatigue. The men got so desperate that they cut the horses from the wagons, and three or four got on and rode. We reached our camp at 12 next day. I laid down on a blanket on the ground, and slept till daylight this morning. I never in all my life suffered so much for sleep.

Such is the tale of our defeat, and Oh, you cannot realize how deeply we feel the disgrace of our repulse. God help the Virginians and others when next we get at them with general officers fit to command. The men are willing to die, but they want at least to kill before they do. If you could have seen the compressed lip, suppressed breath and flashing eye, as I taunted them on the march with the direction in which they were going, "from, and not to Dixie," you could realize how deep is the feeling of revenge.

I ascertained before I left the battle-field, that brother W. was safe, and his regiment, (the Seventy-first,) had been ordered back and left, so I stayed and fought on my own hook. I've got two horses, one the cavalry-horse captured, and the other the team-horse recaptured, and in the next fight I'll get a pair, and so have four-in-hand. My sorrel makes a splendid fighting-horse; he's quick as a flash, runs like a deer, stands fire, and has great endurance.

Much obliged to you for the pistol. It's hard at work, and before you see my face again, I hope many on the other side will have taken their ticket of leave from its mouth.

I've just seen W.; he had a shot through his coat, body uninjured; he's full of fight. I had a shot through the top of my cap. T.

THE RECENT BATTLE.

THE STATEMENT OF MR. PUTNAM—NARRATIVE OF DR. CURTIS, OF BOSTON—NUMBER OF ARMS MISSING.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

I observe in the *Tribune*, of Wednesday, under the head "Authentic Particulars—Report of an Eye Witness," a statement from the well-known G. P. PUTNAM, which, indorsed by such a name, would lead many to believe that we had no panic among our troops. According to Mr. PUTNAM'S own account, he was not present at the time of the panic, when the sharp-shooters and light cavalry of the enemy made the daring flank movement. I was in the very thick of it, and saw every detail from the very first. The panic pervaded horse and foot, artillerists and teamsters, musicians and drummer boys, members of Congress and civilians generally. Near Centreville he observes that he saw "army wagons and private vehicles in hot haste," "*a few* soldiers on horseback." I staid at Centreville until 7½ P. M., at a farm-house overlooking the main road to Fairfax Court-house. The ground was densely packed with panic-struck fugitives. Mr. PUTNAM closes by making the extraordinary statement that "on the whole road from Centreville to Alexandria I am confident that there were not 500 soldiers in all between 6 P. M. and daylight." I went to sleep in the tavern, as he tells us, at 11 P. M., which is directly opposite the Court-house, and nodded there until 3 A. M. I sat on an ambulance wagon from 10 to 3 A. M. right around the corner from the hotel, and watched the whole thing with my eyes wide open, and saw the road densely packed with soldiers going on the double quick, and asking with staring eyes "Where is the road to Alexandria; are you sure this is right?" etc. The "Authentic Particulars" of your neighbor are incorrect and false in every respect.

I have been conversing this evening with Dr. CURTIS, of Boston, one of the medical heroes of that terrible Sunday fight. He went to the battle-field as an amateur surgeon, and his narrative, apart from the modesty of his story, is interesting as showing that the accounts of firing into hospitals with shells have been very much exaggerated. He was with Col. HUNTER'S column, and of course was near the thickest of the fight. A stone church was selected for a hospital, and over one hundred and fifty patients were left there. When the panic became general, Dr. MAGRUDER, a surgeon of the regular Army, came to Dr. CURTIS and told him that a pursuing foe often were too crazed with success to discriminate, and that the position was a very dangerous one. The shell then were being thrown all around them, but were directed at the Army then in retreat. Dr. MAGRUDER left him in charge, saying that he himself was a Virginian, and thought that they all had better leave, but Dr. CURTIS, to his credit, remained until an officer told him that the enemy were close behind, and that he would certainly be taken prisoner. A private who left there fifteen minutes later, told the Doctor in Washington that a shell struck the church just after he went out of the little gate, and killed some of the wounded, hence the story of that hospital being fired into. I was in one of the hospitals on the centre column when the fleeing soldiers sought refuge there, and a volley from the cavalry of the enemy killed a man by my side, and also killed one of the wounded, to whom I had just given a little whisky. Yet these shots were directed specifically at men who could have fired back. Again, an officer of the regulars told me last night that on their retreat they were ordered to throw shell into the enemy's advance, and one of them went into one of our own hospitals and killed several there, as he saw by his glass, the men in their haste not having regarded the flag that floated there. I dwell on these facts, because *facts* are wanted, and not sensation stories, like those told me by many soldiers, that the C. S. A. "scoundrels after cutting our boys' heads off, danced them about on their bayonets." It should be ever borne in mind that we are not waging a war of extermination; that these men are our countrymen, and if we are to believe these stories of monstrous barbaraties as the *rule*, why we do not want them in the Union, or to have anything to do with them out of it.

It is reported that at the Ordnance Department there were 17,000 stand of arms missing. The Seventy-first, I am assured, lost their two Dahlgren howitzers, presented to the Regiment by Com. Dahlgren. The boys, however, covered themselves with glory, and deserve a superb ovation when they return.

I went down to Alexandria to-day—the boats having started again. The hospital there is filled with wounded. One of our amateur nurses, Miss HARRIETTE FANNING READ, is rendering efficient service to the poor fellows, and is almost worshipped by the sufferers. The New-Jersey pickets were fired on last night, only six miles from Alexandria. It is generally understood that Gen. BEAUREGARD has reoccupied Fairfax Court-house. I took supper, Sunday night, there with a very intelligent colored man, who was quite jubilant over the spoils the South Carolinians had left in *their* precipitate flight. He said that he and the rest of the darkies in town had collected enough sugar, coffee, flour, etc., to last them for months, and he added, with an expressive "chuckle," that he "reckoned us darkies don't care much when our masters come back!" I told the honest fellow that I wanted to sleep half an hour in a chair, and then be awakened. Punctual to the moment he roused me. Their sympathies and their hopes were evidently with the Union troops. Poor colored fellows, how disappointed they are now.

I have met to-day with a splendid fellow who acted as guide to Col. BURNSIDE in mapping out the country around Centreville. He came from New-York State ten years ago and settled in Virginia. He was driven from there last Spring, on account of his Republican sentiments, and sought refuge in Washington, where, during the anxious week in April, he became one of the President's Mounted Guard. He was in the thickest of the fight, aiding more especially the wounded and the dying. He said he could see legs and arms and heads flying off all around him with comparative composure, but when "that ignominious retreat, that hurried rout commenced, I could not stand it, and burst into tears." Tears were holy water coming from the eyes of that brave man who never flinched during the heat of the battle.

The soldiers still lie around the streets, no head being found to direct them. There is still a panic about the C. S. A., and the *Daily News* is being offered for sale. A significant straw. JASPER.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF THE SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

In justice to this regiment, (known as the Thirty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.,) a few facts should be stated in reference to its conduct in the engagement at Bull's Run on Sunday, 21st inst. This notice is more especially called for, as it did service for which another regiment has been credited by the Washington Press.

The Thirty-eighth Regiment was formed in line of battle, and marched in admirable order one half of a mile, under a heavy fire from a battery of the enemy, situated directly in front. This march was a strong test of the confidence the men placed in Col. WARD, and it is doubtful if 800 recruits, who never saw an action before, could be led through the same fire by a commander who had not the skill and courage which Col. J. H. HOBART WARD possesses.

The regiment was ordered to a hill, exposed to the rifle shots of concealed foes, who, protected by breastworks, shrubbery and thick woods, poured in a very destructive fire. Luckily for the command, this order was countermanded, and another one issued directing it by a right flank movement to support the left of ARNOLD'S artillery. Nobly did it stand up to the work, and sustain its reputation; but why expose men to certain death, when the cover of their foes prevented retaliation? Cannon balls, grape-shot and rifle bullets, with an occasional shell, flew like rain-drops, in number, among the gallant fellows, and not until the battery was silenced and withdrawn did they recede to the cover of a hill, three rods in the rear; but then, it was with the order of veteran troops. At this moment, from thickets but a few paces distant came a stream of the rebels, exultant in success and confident of victory. Poor fellows! It was the first time they left their barricades, and a few moments sufficed to drive them back. At the sight of their advance, our troops rallied, and exhibited the valor of Northern soldiers, in a manner many traitors will never tell of.

The officers of the regiment, with cool heads and determined hearts, set examples which stimulated the men to daring deeds. Lieut.-Col. FARNSWORTH left a bed of sickness, was carried to the battle-field, and regardless of consequences, assumed his position and maintained it throughout the day, despite his physical disabilities.

Of the loss sustained, nothing definite is known. Gen. McDOWELL ordered each regiment to fall back upon its former encampment, and many of the men in consequence of the darkness, assembled with other commands, and many are yet on the road; consequently the number of missing cannot be ascertained.

Capt. HUGH McQUADE, of Company F, and Lieut. THOMAS S. HAMBLIN, of Company G, both noble men and valorous officers, were wounded and left in the hospital near the battle-field. It is not improbable that they are prisoners now.

Lieut. JOHN H. BRADY, Jr., of Company D, was severely wounded by a ball on the hand and wrist. He is in camp and doing well.

BLENKER'S BRIGADE—THE RESERVE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

At the late battle in the valley along Bull's Run, I was present, and in all the accounts given of the part taken by different divisions, brigades and regiments, I have not yet seen in print any detailed statement in reference to the important duty assigned to, and so well performed by, the brigade under command of Gen. LOUIS BLENKER, late Colonel of the New-York German Rifles.

Gen. BLENKER'S command was appointed as the reserve, and consisted of four regiments, the German Rifles, Garibaldians, and two other German Regiments, in all, something less than four thousand men. They were selected for this post of honor on account of the large experience of both officers and men in the battle-fields of Europe, it being well-known that the leading officers, and very many of the private soldiers, had already been in five, ten or twenty battles upon the Continent, and the most experienced and trustworthy of all our Army could only be placed in the all-important position of the reserve force, in case of emergency—or, if needed, to cover a retreat.

All day long this Brigade were left upon the hill this side of Bull's Run, ready and anxious to enter the field, and panting for the opportunity to serve their adopted country in a way that they felt themselves able to do; but, all day long they were only required to rest upon their arms, and had the opportunity only to *look on*, while the battle was so fiercely raging beyond them, in which they so ardently desired to participate.

No order came from head-quarters for their services until after 5 o'clock P. M., when the battle really had been lost. At 5½ o'clock, however, an order came for them to go on to the field, and they sprang to arms as if but one man, and at double-quick pressed down the Centerville and Warrenton roads, with the sternest alacrity and satisfaction. The error of the day seemed to be in not calling upon the reserve at least two hours earlier.

This command is composed of fighting men. They are *soldiers*, who understand their profession. They have been educated to the soldier's life, and are as hardy as they are brave and experienced. It was a singular mistake that they were not sooner called upon, for thus the day might easily have been saved to us.

They marched upon the field at last, and pressed forward some two miles or more from their original position. What was their consternation and disappointment, as they entered, to find the army *retreating*, and in the wildest disorder, too. The Brigade was drawn up into line, and right gallantly they covered the retreat of our forces, remaining upon the field until 11 o'clock P. M., five hours after the stampede commenced, and during the evening meeting and repulsing a considerable body of cavalry which came down in the rear of our retreating army.

In vain were the attempts of BLENKER'S men, himself, or his officers, to check the tide that set so determinately toward the Capital at that unlucky moment. And when the day was announced to have been lost, none of all that five-and-twenty thousand Union-loving soldiers felt more keenly the disappointment and chagrin of the hour, than did Gen. BLENKER, his officers and his men. B.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS FROM MANASSAS—HOW THE TROOPS REGARD GEN. PATTERSON.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

The army under Gen. PATTERSON came to camp in this place on Sunday, A. M. The men are now impatient, and well nigh demoralized. The news of the battle near Washington came to camp last night, and the effect was most disheartening. The result of that disaster is attributed to our division of the Army. At Charlestown we were within four miles of JOHNSTON, as he passed. News of his movement to join BEAUREGARD at the Junction was carried to Gen. PATTERSON, but he took no notice of it, and allowed the transferment. All sorts of things are said of him.

He passed along the lines yesterday, and heard the opinion of the troops. They assaulted him with all sorts of epithets. "Go home, you old coward,' "Duck him," "Hang him," "Throw him into the river," "He's an old Secessionist," "Shoot him"—these and other shouts fell on his ear. He stopped in front of the Rhode Island troops, faced them, and rose in his stirrups as if to defy them. But if the thought was to intimidate them, it was in vain. The men called out the louder, and he passed on.

A private scout of about 300 men was sent on an expedition last night. The enemy was on the alert, and the expedition failed. I heard it asserted, on good authority, to-day, that notice of the expedition was sent on by high authority. It is now well known that the news of our arrival at Charlestown was known six hours in advance; and it was while here that JOHNSTON passed us.

Our troops have been marched to death, from Hagerstown to Martinsburgh, from thence to Charlestown, and from thence to Harper's Ferry, with no aim and no good result. While it was known that we were to check JOHNSTON, all was borne without a murmur; but now that it is known that we had all this for nothing—have worn out our shoes and clothing—have lost our discipline, and have a worn, ragged, dirty and mean appearance—we are well-nigh disheartened.

Many of the men think their time is out, and stay with great reluctance; and as many of the troops are going home, from day to day, the bringing of these men into battle now, with such feelings, would be most perilous.

The men have little confidence in many of their officers, and feel that for them to take them into battle would result only in another massacre.

While in Washington the New-York Twelfth State Troops were in the highest state of discipline. No regiment more so. But the regiment has been dragged from pillow to post. Water and rations hard to get; much fatigue, clothes worn, and no action, till the men are not easy. One of the sentinels threw down his arms at midnight, and refused to do duty, as his time was out, he said. Many of the men will cheerfully enlist for the war at the time agreed for, if allowed to go home. The whole regimental officers have been changed. Col. BUTTERFIELD is now the acting Brigadier-General of the Eighth Brigade. Col. WARD is in command; Capt. BOYLE is acting Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. BARR has resigned and gone home. Capt. RYDER is sick and gone to Washington. The Paymaster and Commissary have been connected with the Brigade. The Major has gone home sick, and any number of the officers changed. The time of the regiment will be out on the 23d of August, and Col. BUTTERFIELD will take it home.

LETTER FROM THE HON. MOSES F. ODELL.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22, 1861.

The following private letter is handed in for publication:

DEAR SIR: Your good spirits are gone, I fear, at the defeat of the "Grand Army." History alone will do justice to the best Army and best fight the world has seen. For nine hours our men were in the fight—less than 15,000 against 60,000 at least, intrenched in the invention of the devil's masked batteries. We, I am certain, had the fight for two hours before the fatal order to retreat was given. When given, the wildest panic seized the whole force, led, it is said, by Maine and Ohio troops, with regulars. Our Fourteenth covered themselves with renown; they fought like tigers. This is not their story, but of high military authority. They were led up four times to the charge—the first three in solid columns, not a man flinching; the fourth was irregular from exhaustion—not fear. They were started from their camp at 2 o'clock at night, and marched twenty miles—the last one ordered double quick, and then, without time to breathe or even to get a drink, were placed to fight in the right of the line. Col. WOOD was as cool and collected during the fight as we are wont to know him. When shot from his horse he was helped upon his feet and cheered his men on until exhausted with loss of blood. He was carried to a church used as a hospital, then taken in ambulance and started for Washington. He was attended by INSKIP, BUTT, BURTIS and others. At a bridge beyond Centreville there was a terrible stampede, a jam of baggage wagons, soldiers, cavalry, &c., and then to add to the terror, a masked battery was opened upon the bridge with great slaughter. INSKIP and BUTT jumped into the river and forded it. I cannot trace him further positively, but a rumor says Col. WOOD is a prisoner. Col. PORTER says his wound was only a flesh one, and he is safe as prisoner. A Wisconsin soldier to-day says he saw him wounded in Centreville. This last is a probable statement, for when last seen at the bridge he was only two miles from Centreville, where he would naturally stop to have his wound dressed. FOWLER is well—not hurt nor dead; so with all the officers. Drs. HOMISTON and SWALM are both prisoners. All told, the loss is less than 100; I hope not 50. The wounded men, about 20, are doing well; no bad wounds. Major JOURDON is extolled to the highest, and is counted the bravest of the brave.

I have ordered the wounded men to be cared for, to spare no expense for their comfort. I went at once to their camp; it was a rainy night. At that time less than 400 men were in camp, and they believed their loss to be as many; but to-day they are in good spirits, the men having come in, unaccounted for, but 117. If the Colonel is found, which I confidently believe he will be, the regiment will be in good cheer. They have honored our city. To day I sent a letter home from almost every man. It was only a word to say they were alive, and ere this reaches you thousands will be relieved from anxiety. I intend to see that the wounded men are cared for; as brave fellows as they are should be. I regret we cannot recover the bodies of the men that fell. I suppose the enemy will come on to Fairfax to-day, hence it is impossible to get our dead. This is a sad feature. None of the Colonels killed, six in all, have been recovered. If WOOD is alive at Centreville he will be taken care of, as Major WADSWORTH is there to attend to that matter for all the wounded, and there is no better man for the work. The total loss is not over 800.

Yours, in haste, M. F. ODELL.

VIEWS OF A SOLDIER ENGAGED.

The following extracts of a letter from a member of the Thirty-first Regiment, to his mother in this City, will be read with interest:

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP PRATT, ALEXANDRIA, VA. THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V. COMPANY K, TUESDAY, July 23, 1861.

The conflict lasted from 5 in the morning until 5 in the evening, and, then worn out with over fatigue, and half famished through the rascality of the Quartermaster, we had to fly back thirty miles. So much for the wisdom and humane consideration of Government. Poor soldiers are left to take their chance and perish. For four days we had nothing but crackers and water, and heaven alone to cover our parched bodies.

The infernal Secessionists even refused to respect our flag of truce, that we might bury our dead. There were 100,000 rebels crouching in the woods, and only 20,000 on our side exposed to fire and steal from all quarters. Added to which, our officers proved ignorant of field practice and *cowardly*, hiding behind trees while we were left to the mercy of Southern murderers. Those who are in power are little better than stupid old women, of the order of BUCHANAN, who actually show more consideration for traitors than patriotic volunteers. Secessionists could not have used us worse. We have been poorly clad, poorly fed, and worked hard—for what?

Let not New-Yorkers be humbugged by the *Herald* and *Tribune*. We have *been foully beaten, and the Capital is in danger*. McCLELLAN, under God's Providence, can alone save us. Our generals, I firmly believe, are in league with the enemy. The battle at Manassas Gap proves it. We doubt everyone. We have been cheated by accursed swindlers—Quartermasters. They should be hanged.

THE McCHESNEY ZOUAVES.

HEAD-QUARTERS TENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., FORTRESS MONROE, July 24, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a late issue of your paper it is stated that "a sorry account is given of McChesney's Zouaves, although they occupy a position immediately under the eye of Gen. BUTLER at Fortress Monroe. The incompetency and subsequent resignation of their Colonel (McCHESNEY) had the effect of demoralizing them. Their camp shows great lack of proper police, while the men look squalid and dirty. It is natural their condition should suggest to Gen. BUTLER the necessity for an immediate improvement, &c., &c." I take the responsibility of denying this statement *in toto*. I am conscious that many rumors not favorable to the reputation of my regiment have been spread abroad by evil-disposed persons, but I am surprised that you should, without inquiry, have published a statement so unjust, and one which would necessarily do us injury.

The facts in the case are as follows: A detail of two men from each company is made daily for police duty, and this duty consists entirely in cleaning the streets and removing the rubbish from the neighborhood of the camp early every morning.

In reference to their appearing "dirty and squalid," I would merely remark that the men, in obedience to an order that they dare not violate, bathe every day, and in addition are daily inspected by their officers, when any man appearing with his clothes not brushed, or his boots not blacked, is sure to meet the punishment he deserves.

Gen. BUTLER takes great interest in the regiment, and from time to time suggests such improvements as he deems necessary, and he has more than once publicly stated that he deems the regiment equal to any in the service.

As regards the demoralization of the men since the resignation of the "incompetent" McCHESNEY, I have only to say that this is an entire mistake, and that the men have attained a comparatively high state of efficiency under their present energetic acting Colonel, and that their officers would not be afraid to exhibit them on the parade ground or the field, when they would feel assured of being able to give the lie to many calumnies that have been sown broadcast against us.

Our Surgeons visit the tents and barracks of the men daily, and report as to their condition with regard to health and cleanliness.

A member of the Sanitary Committee, now on here, states that in his opinion we have been better cared for by the State than any regiment from New-York. And I can scarcely help thinking that this care has not been thrown away.

Trusting that you will do us the justice to publish our side of the story, and hoping that you will inquire further into the matter,

I remain yours, respectfully,
JOHN W. MARSHALL,
Major Tenth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

UNFORTUNATE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN NORTHERN MISSOURI—UNNECESSARY MOVEMENTS—ANNOYANCES OF THE SECESSIONISTS—THE RETREAT OF JACKSON, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 21, 1861.

A more unfortunate state of affairs than at present exists in Northern Missouri cannot be well imagined. In the absence of Gen. LYON, our military leaders here seem to have lost all presence of mind, and overflood our part of the State with such a number of troops from other States, as if we were threatened with an invasion by the whole force of the Southern Confederacy, instead of having to deal with a small band of scarcely 1,500 insurgents, badly armed and still worse drilled. But what is worse, this large Army of over 10,000 men has done nothing as yet to check the insurrection; and the burning of bridges and tearing up of railroad tracks has gone on during the past two weeks, along the lines of the Northern Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads, as if we had not a single soldier in that part of the State to stop these outrages, while three whole regiments were stationed there by Gen. LYON, and Home Guards enlisted in various places for this very purpose. Col. SMITH'S troops are throwing up intrenchments around and fortifying their camp at Monroe Station, "to guard against future guerrilla attacks," as if, good heavens! they expected to remain months in their present position, and were acting altogether on the defensive; and, I presume, the other troops are similarly engaged.

To put the stupidity of such a mode of warfare in its true light, it is necessary to remember the following: The rebellion in Northern Missouri is concentrated in and draws its life from the body of rebels under Gen. HARRIS—a force amounting, at the utmost, to 1,500 men, and existing by plunder and theft. With the extinction of this corps, the death-blow would have been struck at the spirit of insurrection throughout that whole part of the State, and our troops could return again to the stations along the lines of the railroads as before. Until Gen. HARRIS' troops set the example by burning the Station-house and railroad cars and bridges at Monroe Station, no disturbance occurred on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; and the people along the line of the Northern Missouri Railroad have always expressed their willingness to guarantee and protect the property of that road, provided our troops were sent there. It is but just to them to say that they have faithfully kept their pledge. The first blunder was made by Col. SMITH, when he started on an expedition to capture Gen. HARRIS' forces, then encamped near Florida, Monroe County, without anything like a sufficiency of cartridges. Owing to this neglect, he was forced to change the attack into a defence, and afterwards to intrench himself for twenty-four hours in the Seminary building at Monroe Station. When at last the arrival of 300 cavalry from Illinois drove the besieging army away, no pursuit could be or at least was undertaken. This occurred on the 10th. The enemy then advanced upon Callaway County, probably with a view to attack Jefferson City, previous to the meeting of the State Convention; and is still hiding in the many thick woods of that County, in small squads of 100 to 200 men. Of course the news that Gen. HARRIS was advancing upon Jefferson City was considered by the rebels as a glorious triumph, and so inflamed their courage that uprisings took place at different points; and the Secessionists, along the lines of the Northern railroads, thought no other mode of expressing their rejoicings would be so appropriate than to make bonfires of the bridges, which they accordingly did. When Gen. HARRIS left Monroe Station, our forces then amounted to 500 men under Col. SMITH, and a company of 300 Illinois cavalry; while at Hannibal two regiments of Illinois Volunteers had arrived, to assist him. Instead of moving at least part of these forces in pursuit of HARRIS, Col. SMITH came down to St. Louis, and on Sunday last left with five companies of the Second Regiment Missouri Volunteers and two companies of the Eighth Regiment American Zouaves, on the steamer *City of Louisiana*, for St. Charles. The troops stationed along the line of the upper railroad have not since been heard from, nor have they as yet protected a single bridge from destruction by the rebels, and it is therefore generally supposed that they have been put into a deep sleep by some powerful enchanter, engaged in the service of CLAIB. JACKSON, at a ruinous salary, payable in scrip. Col. SMITH left St. Charles on Tuesday last, on a special train, a little in advance of the regular passenger train for Mexico, Audrain County, from thence to march down upon Callaway County, and in conjunction with our other forces, surround Gen. HARRIS and cut his troops to pieces. When approaching Millville station, the train, containing the troops, was suddenly fired upon from ambuscades along the line of the road. The train was immediately stopped, but before the soldiers could get out, the rebels had dispersed. Pursuit was, however, immediately ordered, and seven of the rebels were shot, besides a number taken prisoners. One of these, Dr. PALMER, was arrested with a gun in his hand; and a rope had already been prepared of sufficient length to hoist him from this life into the other world, when, in attempting to escape, he was shot by one of the soldiers. The rebels were evidently farmers from the adjoining country, for many of them were found working on their fields, as if nothing in the world had happened. When our troops returned, the passenger train was just arriving on the scene of the action, but after a short halt, proceeded on to the next station. And here this train was also fired upon for several moments, causing indescribable consternation among the passengers inside; and when at last the insurgents stopped firing, on learning that no troops were in this train, an apology was offered to the passengers for the mistake. Luckily none of the passengers were killed. Our loss was one killed, and seven wounded. Col. SMITH then proceeded on his way to Mexico, but did not reach that place without more disturbances. Three additional times the train, containing his troops, was fired into by rebels, concealed along the road; but fortunately little damage was done beyond the shattering of the windows in the cars. At present he is still in Mexico, and has been reinforced by HECKER'S Illinois Regiment, which left St. Charles on the 17th.

On the same day that Col. SMITH left our city per steamer for St. Charles, Col. McNEIL left for Jefferson City with five companies of his Home Guard Regiment, and Col. HAMMER, with a force of 800 men, for Harman. From Harman Col. HAMMER proceeded to Mexico, with an additional force of two companies from Col. SMITH'S command, returned southward to Callaway County, in search of Gen. HARRIS.

Col. McNEIL left Jefferson City and crossed the river into Callaway County at 5 P. M., on the 15th. Gen. HARRIS was reported to have concentrated his forces at Fulton, and Col. McNEIL accordingly advanced in that direction. About ten miles south of Fulton he met pickets of the enemy, but no attack took place until our troops were within about two miles from Fulton, when, on emerging from a wood, they were suddenly fired upon by an ambuscaded enemy. Col. McNEIL immediately formed his troops into columns, and after a short engagement the enemy fled, leaving the road open to Fulton. The number of the enemy is not known, but estimated as 600, consisting of some companies of Callaway County troops, under Capt. ADAMS. Several of our soldiers were wounded, but none are known to be killed. On entering Fulton the Stars and Stripes were hoisted on the court-house, amid the loud cheers of our troops. Col. McNEIL will probably be joined by Col. HAMMER, when both will try to hunt up the concealed forces of Gen. HARRIS. Two companies were sent over into Callaway County from Jefferson City, to keep the road open to Fulton, in case reinforcements should be wanted. All along the road the houses and farms are deserted, the people having fled in groundless terror at the approach of our forces.

The chief command in Northern Missouri has now been given to Brig.-Gen. POPE, of Illinois, whose head-quarters are established at St. Charles. This little town presents quite a military appearance at present, no less than four regiments being encamped there—the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Regiments, and the Jaeger Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. Besides these, there are four companies of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, from Illinois—enough, in all conscience, for the miserable rabble of 1,500 under Gen. HARRIS. Another company, the Chicago Light Artillery, of ninety men, with four field-pieces, left St. Louis Friday, on the North Missouri Railroad, for the same place. What all these troops are to do there, Providence and Gen. POPE only know. Their presence, so unnecessary, of course inflames the people, who have never complained at the presence of a moderate portion of our own troops. The great trouble is, we have no law at present; and martial-law is exercised without having been proclaimed. If martial-law had been duly declared, every citizen would know what tribunal to appeal to; while now each citizen is completely at the mercy of every single individual who happens to hold a commission, or wears epaulettes without one. It is sincerely to be hoped that Gen. FREMONT will at once adopt decisive measures, and put a stop to this state of uncertainty and lawlessness. Hannibal is also blessed with a superabundance of troops, having been reinforced by three additional regiments from Chicago; the Chicago Zouaves, another Chicago regiment, and one regiment from Wisconsin. There are thus at present nine Illinois, one Wisconsin and two Iowa regiments in our State, north of the Missouri River.

I mentioned several uprisings, that had occurred in different parts of the State. In the extreme Northwest of our State, in Nodaway County, the Secessionists have, for some time past, been very unruly, and annoyed their Union neighbors in a very unpleasant manner. This grew at last to be so intolerable that the Union men of Nodaway County resolved to stop nodding away at these outrages, and rather make the Secessionists nod a little from the gallows. Accordingly, the Secessionists, who had just been indulging in getting up a private reign of terror in the town of Maryville, with the usual accompaniment of plundering, burning and stealing, were one day quietly surrounded, and the whole gang, about seventy of them, taken prisoners. Twenty of them took the oath of allegiance to "ABRAHAM," and the rest were trotted out to be hung, as they did not wish to forswear Lucifer JACKSON, for all the enjoyments of the lap of ABRAHAM or any other man. But, luckily for these sinners, a strong force of Union men from Iowa happened to arrive at this juncture, who, being of a very humane disposition, interceded with the incensed Union men of Nodaway County, not to spoil their nice ropes in hanging such unchristian scoundrels. After having thus eloquently exhausted their lungs, the Union men from Iowa had the satisfaction of seeing the Union men of Nodaway County relax and set their prisoners free.

A more serious disturbance occurred in Pettis County. The Union men of that county have lately enlisted as Home Guards, under Capt. MONTGOMERY, and been very active since in hunting for powder and ammunition, which had been hidden in the neighborhood for the use of the rebels. A short time ago Capt. MONTGOMERY went on an expedition to Cole Camp with part of his forces, to break up a secession camp there, and during his absence Capt. McGOFFIN, one of JACKSON'S officers, who resides in that county, arrived from the battle-field of Carthage, and immediately proceeded to organize the Secessionists into companies, for the purpose of attacking MONTGOMERY on his return from Cole Camp. The Union men immediately sent word to Capt. MONTGOMERY to hasten back, before the enemy had the power to attack him. He immediately followed this advice, and, with his company of 350 men, proceeded homeward, thinking to surprise the enemy by his sudden appearance. But it seems that McGOFFIN was well posted in regard to all the movements of MONTGOMERY, and kept his troops concealed in a wood lining the road, along which MONTGOMERY had to travel. The Union men were taken completely by surprise, when a heavy fire was suddenly opened upon them, but they soon rallied, and effectively returned the fire. The skirmish ing was kept up all Tuesday night, when MONTGOMERY retired, having first

BUCKLE'S HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION.

HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN ENGLAND. By HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. Reprint from London edition of Parker & Son. Vol. II, 8vo. 1861.

The relation which the second volume of the *History of Civilization* holds to the first is somewhat peculiar. It is a relation, not of continuity, but of Method. Having, in the first volume arrived, by *induction*, at certain generalizations regarding the laws of historical progress, he devotes the second volume to testing, by *deduction*, the truth of those generalizations. The inductive defence comprised a collection of historical and scientific facts which suggested and authorized certain conclusions as to the laws of civilization; the deductive defence consists of a verification of those conclusions by showing how they explain the history of different countries and their various fortunes. This second volume, accordingly, may be viewed as a series of *pièces justificatives* of the principles of the first installment. These principles, which Mr. BUCKLE regards as the basis of the history of civilization, are: *First*, that the progress of mankind depends on the success with which the laws of phenomena are investigated and on the extent to which a knowledge of these laws is diffused. *Second*, that before such investigation can begin a spirit of scepticism must arise, which, at first aiding the investigation, is afterwards aided by it. *Third*, That the discoveries thus made increase the influence of intellectual truths, and diminish, relatively, not absolutely, the influence of moral truths. *Fourth*, that the great enemy of this movement, and consequently of civilization, is the Protective spirit; that is, the notion that society cannot prosper unless the affairs of life are watched over and protected at nearly every turn by the State and the Church—the State teaching men what they are to do, and the Church teaching them what they are to believe.

It is in the history of Spain and of Scotland that he now seeks illustrations of these cardinal propositions. Spain and Scotland exemplify more palpably than any other modern peoples the baleful action of the protective spirit of Church and State; and the use to which he turns the history of those two countries is analogous to the value which the anatomist finds in morbid manifestations for the illustration of natural conditions. Spain is the country where the fundamental conditions of national improvement have been most flagrantly violated, and hence the country where the penalty paid for the violation has been most heavy, and where, therefore, it is most instructive to ascertain how far the prevalence of certain opinions causes the decay of the people among whom they predominate. If Spain illustrates the evil results of loyalty and superstition combined, Scotland exemplifies the evil results of superstition, but at the same time manifests how those evil results may be in part neutralized by the absence of the spirit of loyalty. It is to the elucidation of these considerations that Mr. BUCKLE has devoted the present volume, of which we shall, as a preliminary, try to give a running analysis:

Of all countries in Europe, Spain might be looked upon as destined by the bounty of nature for signal and paramount prosperity. And yet, while possessing every natural advantage, Spain has, with the exception of a few brief interludes of temporary aggrandizement or success, continued to be as she now is, at the lowest point of the European scale of civilization and enlightenment—disorganized as regards her social and political order, bankrupt in finance—ignorance, idleness and superstition the most glaring characteristics of her people. What fatal obstacle is it that forever bars to Spain the way to that progress and amelioration for which, to do her justice, she has always sighed? With the poor, half-awakened Spaniard, the answer is ever at hand. It is bad government, he reflects with a sigh, to which the ruin and degradation of his beloved land is solely due. But Mr. BUCKLE, by the keener and more exhaustive process of philosophical analysis lays bare the hidden malady of which the evil Government of the Spanish race is but an external symptom. Too much efficacy, he reminds us, is popularly attributed to the power of a ruling body or individual. The greatest men exert but a transient and superficial influence upon countries and events, and no advance is real and permanent unless effected by the nation at large, and resting upon the general convictions and habits of the people. It is consequently in the condition of the community, in its combined physical and mental aspects, that we are to seek the causes that have retarded its growth and its well-being. Foremost among physical influences are those of climate and the external aspects of nature. In climate the Spanish peninsula is semi-tropical. Nature by the grandeur of her operations fills his mind with a sense of dependence, littleness, timidity and superstitious awe. The occurrence of earthquakes also, which have been so numerous and disastrous in the Peninsula, had an effect which the priests knew well how to use. Famines and epidemics, enhancing the uncertainty of life, lend their aid to the spread of superstition. The prevalence of a pastoral over the more settled habits of an agricultural life, tends to foster a changeful, wandering temper; and these nomad instincts were not a little strengthened during the long and arduous wars of the Spaniards with the Mohammedan invaders, by the constant surprises and forays of the enemy, which led them to prefer a subsistence that could be rapidly shifted from place to place. Thus nothing was settled, nothing practical. Thought and inquiry became impossible. Knowledge could not be accumulated, and the way was prepared for that deep-rooted and tenacious belief, and those superstitious habits, which have always formed a conspicuous feature in the history of the Spanish people.

With these predisposing causes was combined the growing ascendency of the priestly element. The long religious contest between the Arian Visigoths and the orthodox Franks, threw into the hands of the spiritual classes a greater influence than ever existed elsewhere in Europe. Ecclesiastical tribunals claimed the right of overruling the decisions of the temporal courts, and even in civil matters the bishop held sway over the magistrate. Jews and heretics were persecuted with unrelenting vigor. Another momentous event added to the supremacy of the church. In 711 the Mohammedans invaded Spain from Africa, and rapidly overran the whole Peninsula. There now began a struggle between the Christians and the usurping infidels, and during the entire struggle, which lasted for nearly eight centuries, the spirit of the nation was absorbed as in a religious crusade. Jealousy for the creed and worship of the Church was the one supreme and ruling impulse. Miracles and portents seemed, to their fervid imagination, to betoken the direct intervention of Heaven, and the clerical order emerged from the long and trying ordeal supreme in the affections and belief of a pauperized and blindly adoring people. The result is summed up thus: The Mohammedan invasion made the Christians poor; poverty caused ignorance; ignorance caused credulity; and credulity, depriving men both of the power and of the desire to investigate for themselves, encouraged a reverential spirit, and confirmed those submissive habits and that blind obedience to the Church, which form the leading and most unfortunate peculiarity of Spanish History. Loyalty and superstition are thus the two-fold key to the mind and spirit of Spain. As the effect of the union of these qualities, during the sixteenth century, great foreign conquests were made and a great military spirit was developed. But this sort of progress, depending too much on individuals, is necessarily unstable, and hence the grandeur of the country which was raised up by the able princes of the sixteenth century, was as quickly pulled down by the weak princes of the seventeenth. Meanwhile, the power of the clergy was constantly increasing, and with it came the decline of manufactures and of population, and the increase of poverty. Spain, numbed into a death-like torpor, spell-bound and entranced by the accursed superstition which preyed on her strength, presented to Europe the solitary instance of constant decay. All the improvements which enlightened monarchs attempted to introduce were of no avail; their efforts were fruitless—all these ameliorations being opposed to the habits of the national character. In our own century, political reformers have again endeavored to improve Spain, but have always failed, as these efforts have never reached the real root of the evil. Whether, in that unhappy country, the right path will ever be taken, is impossible for any one to say. But if it is not taken, no amelioration which can possibly be effected will penetrate below the surface. The sole mode is to weaken the superstition of the people; and this can only be done by that march of physical science which, familiarizing men with conceptions of order and regularity, gradually encroaches on the old notions of prodigy and of miracle, and by this means accustoms the mind to explain the vicissitudes of affairs by natural considerations, instead of by those which are purely supernatural.

While Spanish history furnishes a memorable warning of the consequences which must ensue, when a people, giving themselves up to the passions of superstition and loyalty, degrade themselves into passive instruments to serve the will of the Church and the throne; from the history of Scotland we may gather a lesson of a different, and yet of a similar kind. The curses of the Spaniards have been loyalty and superstition. With the first of these vices the Scotch have never been burdened, having always been a rebellious and recalcitrant race. While, however, in regard to loyalty, the opposition between Scotland and Spain is complete, there is, strange to say, the most striking similarity between these two countries in regard to superstition. Both nations have allowed their clergy to exercise immense sway, and both have submitted their actions as well as their consciences to the authority of the Church. As a natural consequence intolerance has been, and still is, a crying evil; and in matters of religion, a bigotry is habitually displayed, discreditable indeed to Spain, but far more discreditable to Scotland, which has produced many philosophers of the highest eminence, who would willingly have taught the people better things, but who have vainly endeavored to remove from the National mind that serious blemish which mars its beauty, and tends to neutralize its many other admirable qualities. Herein lies the apparent paradox, and the real difficulty of Scotch history. That knowledge should not have produced the effects which have elsewhere followed it; that a bold and inquisitive literature should be found in a grossly superstitious country, without diminishing its superstition; that the people should constantly withstand their kings, and as constantly succumb to their clergy; that while they are liberal in politics, they should be illiberal in religion; and that as a natural consequence, men who, in the visible and external department of facts and of practical life, display a shrewdness and a boldness rarely equaled, should nevertheless, in matters of theory, tremble like sheep before their pastors, and yield assent to every absurdity they hear, provided their Church has sanctioned it—that these discrepancies should coexist seems a strange contradiction, and it is to indicate the causes of this anomaly and tracing the results to which it has led, that Mr. BUCKLE consecrates the major section of the present volume.

Here, as in the case of Spain, the author begins with a survey of Scottish history down to the beginning of the 17th century, exhibiting the process by which the Scotch character was gradually formed into its alleged type out of the aboriginal stuff. A barren soil, hostile invasions, constant wars, rendered the first steps of progress slow, checked the rise of industrial classes and the growth of towns, and favored the power of the nobles. By these, the crown was completely overshadowed by the close of the 14th century, and, in the absence of any middle class, had to throw itself into the arms of the Church. The clergy and the aristocracy became thus more and more estranged, and the latter, after a short triumph over the throne, hard-pressed by its reviving ascendency, revenged themselves in the 16th century by becoming Reformers. By the time KNOX returned to Scotland in 1559, the Queen Regent was deposed, the nobles supreme in power, and in the following year the Church was destroyed. Over the spoil of the establishment a quarrel speedily arose between the nobility and the new Protestant preachers, who, thrown back upon the people, embraced ultra democratic principles, and began in 1574 that great struggle which had no rest till it produced the rebellion against Charles I., spread into England and subverted the Episcopal and monarchical fabric of that country. After the Reformation, great efforts were made by the House of Stuart to curb the free spirit of the people and their Presbyterian ministers; but the reaction was now too powerful, and after the faint ineffectual struggles of the Highland chieftains, the mastery remained with the democratic middle class and their accepted leaders of the National Kirk. An extensive growth of the mercantile and manufacturing interest ensued, which was greatly aided by the union with England in 1707, and has continued with increasing intensity till the present time.

A twofold paradox is hereby to be elucidated. First, that the same people should be liberal in politics and illiberal in religion. Second, that the free and skeptical literature which marked the eighteenth century should have been unable to lessen their religious illiberality. The solution of the first is to be found in the immense power wielded by the clerical body. The tyranny of the Kirk Session became something frightful. Social life was controlled by them; the right of parents, husbands and wives set at naught; the most harmless joys and indulgences curtailed. Tenets concerning the unseen world, the being and arts of evil spirits, were promulgated, which read like the superstitions of the most barbarous and benighted tribes of Africa. Did space allow we might startle our readers with many an extract from the sermons and other effusions of the age, half ludicrous, half horrifying, which the author's vast and multifarious reading has accumulated in illustration of the savage terrorism of the Kirk. The solution of the second point depends upon the fact that the philosophic literature of Scotland during the last century, brilliant and able as it was, rested exclusively on a deductive or ideal, not at all on an inductive or experimental basis. From HUTCHESON, its founder, through ADAM SMITH, STEWART, BROWN and REID, to Sir W. HAMILTON, no change of method has been manifest in Scotch metaphysics or logic. Even in physical philosophy the same deductive process has been equally prevalent. The theories of LESLIE, HUTTON, CULLEN and HUNTER, are examples of this national tendency. But abstract reasonings of a deductive kind are little suited to impress the mind of the people at large, who yet readily grasp the facts on which inductive investigations are made to rest. The consequence was that this splendid literature left the popular mind unimproved, a prey to its crude pristine notions and low traditional superstitions.

There has been a great deal of very superficial criticism on Mr. BUCKLE'S book,—(it has been the fate of the *History of Civilization* to meet with criticism whose enmity is only equaled by its ignorance,)—arising from an utter misapprehension of the scientific method of investigating history, which he has done so much to advance. It frequently happens that, in order the better to appreciate certain historic phenomena, one is obliged to proceed by the method of *exclusion*, separating hypothetically facts which are in reality inseparable. This is not only a perfectly valid artifice, but is one to which scientific men are constantly obliged to resort whenever any subject becomes unmanageable by the inductive method, whether from the impossibility of experimenting upon it, or from its extreme natural complexity, or from the presence of immense and bewildering details collected around it. In his treatment of Spain and Scotland, Mr. BUCKLE does not set out to make an exhaustive analysis of all the manifestations of the life of those nations; but he finds that their history illustrates in a very powerful degree certain influences which act on society, and the better to measure the nature and action of those influences, he subjects them to a crucial experiment by applying them deductively to the explanation of the civilization of those two countries. If he means his chapter on Spain as a complete statement of Spanish character and history, it must be regarded as not only meagre and inadequate, but extremely unjust—many of the highest qualities of the life, art, literature and science of that noble people being entirely ignored. But as an illustration of the manner in which a spirit of servility to temporal and spiritual authority neutralizes the richest national forces, moral and material, it has a very high utility and power. The same criticism may be made on the chapters in which, with tremendous force, he portrays the poor, uneducated, fanatical Scotch Covenanting clergy of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. That the *system* of which he gives so grim and revolting a dissection, was all that he affirms, there is no room to doubt; for every one of the hideous traits is fortified by irrefragible authority. But the *men* themselves, there is no doubt, were better than their system, and had other uses and relations to their times than he states. The Scotch clergy fostered a great amount of genuine, fervent and noble religious feeling, and gained the hearts of their flocks by their simple piety, by the earnestness of their moral indignation, and by the completeness with which their life was hid in Heaven. So with respect of the ancient Roman Catholic Church of Scotland. It would not be difficult to show that at a period when the great mass of the community were immersed in gross ignorance, the Scottish clergy had obtained a high reputation, not only in scholastic theology and philosophy, but in the study of the civil and canon laws, and even in mathematics and astronomy—that they were almost the sole proficients in the useful and ornamental arts—that they were the principal agricultural improvers, and by far the best landlords—that they were the physicians, teachers, architects, mechanics, poets and historians of the age—that they were the founders of colleges and schools, and the protectors of the poor and oppressed. But while it is true that the Scottish clergy performed services to civilization that are of a very high character, it is also equally true that through their teachings they developed a gloomy, superstitious and intolerant spirit, which long fettered the national intellect, and was a serious barrier to national progress. It is this side of the Scotch civilization alone which Mr. BUCKLE sets out to investigate. There is no ground to suppose, with the criticasters, that so eminent a thinker was ignorant of the other side, but simply that his purposes required a treatment of history in its dynamical rather than in its vital relations.

It is one of the dangers to which the deductive method of treating history, used by Mr. BUCKLE in this volume, is exposed, that, as we set out with general principles with which to explain the phenomena of a nation's life, there is a liability to put interpretations on facts which the more cautious analysis of the inductive method would not allow. There is nothing so pliant as historical facts; and in dealing with a set of phenomena so subtle, so complex and so obscure as those of the movements of society, it is easy both to misunderstand and to misinterpret. There are analyses of superlative power in his treatment of Spanish and Scotch history—passages of an irrefragible logic, in which the connection between mental changes and external events are coordinated with masterly power, analyses which let us into the inner life of society, and give us examples of an entirely new method of writing history. But there are also places where we feel that we are treading on ground that is not at all so secure. There are many instances where a clever person, with sufficient historical equipment, might give a quite contrary hypothesis in explanation of events. Thus he endeavors to prove that the absence of the spirit of subjection to temporal authority has been the chief advancer, and the presence of the spirit of subjection to spiritual authority, the chief retarder of civilization in Scotland. But it would not be difficult, from his own evidence, to bring up remarkable proofs that precisely the reverse is the true statement of the matter—that the long-lived barbarism of Scotland was in great measure due to the *absence* of loyalty in the Scotch character, and that the civilization which at length spread over that country was due mainly to the taming influence of the stern dogmatic CALVIN theology, which seemed best calculated to master and rule the rugged Caledonian genius. The national virtue of the Scotch was a vivid personal attachment to family and clan leaders, but not loyalty or attachment to the representatives of law in any sense. They had not yet been schooled and drilled into any deep reverence for this centre of civil order and authority. This Mr. BUCKLE fully admits, but fails to see that this obstinate predominence of tribe or clan policy over that deeper and more spiritual sentiment of national order and unity was the great retarding force of civilization in Scotland. He narrates the dismal series of predatory acts and murders which constitute Scottish history in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, without the dimmest perception that in this want of reverence for moral order was a deep-rooted deficiency and the primary cause of their long-continued barbarism, and that precisely the thing they most needed was a righteous Government that should subdue their licentious and rebellious wills. And what did eventually subdue this deep-seated Scotch barbarism? That stern and gloomy Calvinistic dogmatism which at length effected what all the power of the Kings had been unable to effect—which drove the iron through the soul of that untameable people, and brought them at length under the yoke of certain austere principles of social order. This, doubtless, was precisely the nurture they wanted, and neither BACON, Induction, Deduction, nor the "investigation of the laws of phenomena" would have been of any avail at *that* stage of their growth.

Not that we set anything by this special historical hypothesis—we have only in mind to show that in many cases an interpretation of historical phenomena directly opposed to that of the author, and at the same time not without plausibility, may readily be gotten up. Indeed, if we were to enter a serious protest against Mr. BUCKLE'S mode of reasoning on this section of Scotch history, it would be that the quality of disloyalty—the tendency to revolt against their rulers—for which he praises the Scotch so much, and which he regards as having been all along their salvation, never was a quality of that race. What a patient people the Scotch always have been in politics, how deferential they always have been to anything calling itself authority, might be proved by a multitude of evidence drawn both from the past and the present. True, indeed, they have fought their kings—but always or mainly it has been foreign tyranny or ecclesiastical tyranny that they have opposed: it is for the right to be ridden by *their own* tyrants that they have contended. If this interpretation be just, it will destroy Mr. BUCKLE'S assumption of an inherent quality of revolt in the Scotch temper (which, on his own principles, is an unscientific assumption,) and explain this peculiarity of Scotch character by reference to special producing causes. There are certain links in his chain of reasoning on this subject that show how far he was from having reached scientific clearness and unity. Thus he adduces in proof of the alleged Scotch characteristic of revolt against temporal authority, that they have put to death many of their kings, but at some distance further on, we find that it was the nobles who, from certain motives of their own class, and in which the people had no share whatever, killed the kings. Is it not obvious that this fact cannot be at once the result of a special set of circumstances, and a proof of a general characteristic common to the whole nation? There are throughout the volume many the like hazarded assertions, too absolute judgments, even inexactitudes; and frequently one finds himself entering a silent protest against his reasoning, even when one has not in memory facts to bear out the surmise. There are also deficiencies in Mr. BUCKLE'S culture that at times vitiate his reasonings. For example, his total lack of training in historical criticism leads him to accept authorities that have no real weight. Thus, on Moorish and Spanish affairs, he quotes CONDE throughout, just as if that author had not long ago been repudiated by all critical scholars. In like manner, he speaks of the motive and nature of the GOWRIE Conspiracy as if JAMES' account of that obscure and mysterious affair were substantiated by the strongest internal and external evidence, instead of being full of improbabilities and contradictions, presenting one of the most knotty problems in the field of history.

As we are speaking of Mr. BUCKLE'S deficiencies, we may mention another whose effects are very palpable throughout the present volume. This is his lack of archæological studies, which becomes so apparent in his treatment of the prehistoric events of Spain and Scotland. The old uncritical and unscientific fiction of Picts and Scots. Erse immigrations, Hengist and Horsa, are credulously taken for granted, just as if modern criticism had not shown them to be pure Monkish fables devised during the Middle Ages, and just as if the great modern auxiliaries to History—Comparative Philology, Archæology and Ethnology—had not collected a vast mass of facts regarding the early and prehistoric history of Spain and Scotland, which are awaiting scientific induction and use. Nothing could be more feeble, colorless and inadequate than his treatment of early Spanish and Scotch History, while his mode of accounting for the growth of the mental characteristics and social institutions of those peoples is ludicrously insufficient. According to the requirements of historical science, it is incumbent upon the historian to show how the forces of nature have shaped the inner and outer life of a nation. This is a new and splendid branch of history, no doubt, but as yet it is more an aspiration than a possession, both our methods and our materials being, so far, quite insufficiently developed. It is enough to take away one's breath, though, when Mr. BUCKLE tells us that the superstition of the Spanish race is due to the occurrence of earthquakes in their country, or traces the superstition of the Scotch to their storms, mists and mountain torrents! The influence of the physical features and forces of a country on the mind of its inhabitants have long been admitted; but modern science has shown that their power has been greatly overrated, that it is circumscribed within certain very definite limits, and that it is constantly diminishing. When the method of analyzing the formation of the mind of a race is developed, (and that will be a science which will end metaphysics and begin history,) we shall have a quite otherwise wide range of induction than the meagre superficialities which are the best Mr. BUCKLE has to offer. Of one thing we may be sure—that the civilization of a nation will be seen to be the result of the combined action of internal impulses and external forces and events.

Internal impulses and external forces. For it is one of Mr. BUCKLE'S perversities that he will not see anything in that doctrine which views humanity as separated into groups, each distinguished by its own physical and metaphysical characteristics. He assumes not only the ethnologic but the mental unity of the human races, a doctrine which never has been proved, which cannot be proved, and which can be disproved. Ethnology is a range of investigation (for one can hardly call it a science) which has fallen so almost exclusively into the hands of sciolists and quacks that it is not to be wondered at that Mr. BUCKLE'S mind rejected it altogether. This is wrong, and the result is an immense *lacuna* in his treatment of the growth of civilization. One entire series of influences, and that the most powerful, being wholly ignored. Even in the unadvanced condition at which Ethnology now is, it has given us certain generalizations which form the foundation of a new method of History. The science has recently received an immense accession in the doctrine of Natural Selection which Mr. DARWIN has imported into Natural History, and which shows how small differences in any particular direction may be accumulated till the sum total amounts to a manifest variation in organism. And there are around us—in the sciences of Comparative Anatomy, Philology and Archæology—the elements of a true doctrine of Ethnology, which will furnish a mental anatomy of the races, and work up one important side of the Science of History.

If these criticisms have obscured the fact that, notwithstanding these imperfections, we still regard the *History of Civilization* as perhaps the most important contribution to modern historical science—they have misrepresented our well-grounded judgment. The imperfections are inevitable, considering that, from the backward condition of history, he is obliged to collect the facts as well as to conduct the generalization. It is easy for one to make a great many very superficial objections to Mr. BUCKLE'S mode of treating history—to say that he neglects the moral side, neglects ethnology, &c.—but the more one comes up with the grandeur of his method, the less disposition there will be to make such objections. He is not, indeed, exhaustive, and we can conceive of a method of history which instead of, with BUCKLE, subjecting civilization to the categories of abstract thought, will give us a vital treatment of the infinitely free, rich and varied manifestations of the human mind. But enough for one master. There is a passage of touching pathos in the present volume, in which he announces that he is compelled to renounce his grand scheme. "Once, when I first caught sight of the whole field of knowledge, and seemed, however dimly, to discern its various parts, and the relation they bore to each other, I was so entranced with its surpassing beauty, that the judgment was beguiled, and I deemed myself able not only to cover the surface, but also to master the details. Little did I know how the horizon enlarges as well as recedes. Of all that I had hoped to do, I now find but too surely how small a part I shall accomplish." We have read Mr. BUCKLE'S volumes with the deepest interest. We owe him a profound debt of gratitude. His influence on the thought of the present age cannot but be enormous; and if he gives us no more than we already have in the two volumes of the *magnum opus*, he will still be classed among the fathers and founders of the Science of History.

Hereditary Patriotism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find the following paragraph "going the rounds" of the papers:

"A grandson of Gen. JAMES MILLER, of Salem, Mass., writes to his parents from California, that he is engaged in raising a regiment in that State, and will be ready to join the first detachment that sails from the Pacific."

Gen. MILLER was the brave Colonel who, when asked by Gen. BROWN, during the hottest of the fight at Lundy's Lane, whether he could take the British battery on an eminence, replied, "I'll try, Sir!" He took the battery.

I write more particularly to say that *three* grandsons of Gen. MILLER are in the Army. They are sons of Mr. ROPES, (HERRICK, WEST & ROPES, formerly publishers of the *Sunday Atlas*,) of Elizabeth, N. J. One, as above stated, is in California, another went as a private in the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, and another is a Captain of a regiment from New-Jersey, I believe. They are the sons of the eldest daughter of Gen. MILLER.

The Mountain House, enlarged and beautified, so as to accommodate and please at least four hundred guests, has now a large number of sojourners. There is no spot on the face of the earth, all things considered, more delightful as a residence during the heats of Summer. L.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, July 22, 1861.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the office of LIEBERETTE, KANE & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, up to July 12, 1861: E. A. Perkins, W. H. Smith and lady, G. W. Egleston, E. Collamore and lady, G. Hester, G. S. Partidge and family, W. K. Strong and family, John St. Wray, E. Dubia, F. Bianchi, G. H. Mumford and family, New-York. A. D. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Aurora; J. Deutscher, Hoboken; Hamilton E. Towle, Boston; John S. Baker, Cincinnati.

YALE COLLEGE.

The 161st Anniversary—New Professors—E. P. Whipple on "Grit"—Anniversaries of the Literary Societies—Class Meetings—Commencement Exercises.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

The 161st anniversary day of old Yale. The skies are smiling and the old elms waving a gentle welcome to the toil-worn wanderers returning to their quiet shades. The city externally is clothed in perfect loveliness, which fully compensates for the fact that socially it is not quite as gay as usual.

The corporation yesterday appointed several new Professors. The Rev. JAMES M. HOPPIN, formerly of Salem, Mass., was elected Professor of the Pastoral Charge; Mr. HENRY H. HADLEY, of New-York, Professor of Hebrew; Rev. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, formerly Assistant Professor, was appointed Professor of Sacred Literature; and Rev. G. P. FISHER, having resigned the Livingston Professorship of Divinity, was elected Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

In the afternoon, E. P. WHIPPLE, Esq., of Boston, delivered an address before the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. His subject was "Grit." This he developed in a keen, racy style, his vigorous, comprehensive treatment causing it to expand and grow until it assumed the character of a grand principle, underlying all effective human action. It is well to have such subjects presented to young men by one who is so well able to rouse the mind to their importance.

At 4 o'clock, the old members of two large societies, the Linonia and Brothers in Unity, assembled in their respective halls for one of their pleasant, jovial reunions, which have been held year after year, and are looked forward to and remembered with so much pleasure. In the Brothers, Hon. DAVID L. SEYMOUR was chosen President, and, on being conducted to the Chair, made a brief speech of thanks for the honor, and of welcome to the old members before him. An hour or two passed off very pleasantly, while former members indulged in reminiscences of their life and experience in the Society. President STURTEVANT, WM. E. ROBINSON, Esq., Dr. ROGERS, of Albany, Dr. COE, of New-York, and many others, spoke in this way.

We noticed standing on the desk of the Society a beautiful bronze statuette model of the Pilgrim's Monument, to be erected at Plymouth. The Society contributed $100 to the fund, and received this fine ornament as an acknowledgment. The statue of Faith, by which it is surrounded, standing with arm uplifted, and pointing its finger heavenward, seemed a noble representative of the faith and lives of the men whose memory is thus honored, and an example to us in this hour of our country's peril.

The exercises of the Linonian Society were of a similar character, and carried through with hearty enthusiasm.

The old system of electioneering has been adopted this year, and the struggle for securing Freshmen is carried on with all possible vigor. About ninety were admitted to college at the late examination, and of these the two societies have each secured about the same number. The class coming in appears well, and promises to be fully up to the standard of years past in numbers.

Last night was mostly given up to class meetings. A remarkable fact may be stated respecting the class of 1811. Of the forty-nine members who graduated, twenty-four, after a lapse of fifty years, are now living. Of these, seventeen are present this year to hold their semi-centennial. Among its most distinguished members are Hon. ROGER S. BALDWIN, of New-Haven; MILO L. BENNETT, LL. D.; Prof. EMERSON, of Andover; Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER, formerly Postmaster General; Hon. SELAH B. STRONG, and Dr. JOSEPH E. WORCESTER.

Classes of more recent date were back in very good force, and last night was the witness of much pleasant chat and joviality. The members of the class of '60 who were here, presented to one of their number, Mr. HENRY L. JOHNSON, of Jewett City, a fine set of horse-trappings. Mr. JOHNSON, who is Commissary of the Fifth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, goes on with his regiment to the seat of war on Monday. He carries with him the most cordial good wishes of all his classmates.

This morning, at 8½ o'clock, the chapel-bell rang, summoning the students and alumni to meet in front of the Lyceum. Here they formed by classes into procession, and marched to the Center Church, where for so many years the Commencement exercises have been held. The church was soon filled, the ladies, as usual, occupying the galleries. This separation of social elements may be more convenient, and place the ladies higher up, where they belong, but it suggested a reasonable fear, lest "a house so divided against itself should not stand." Among those on the stage, we noticed many of our most distinguished graduates, whose fame and services have given them a place in our country's history.

The order of exercises, which was diversified by music, was as follows:

FORENOON.

Prayer.
Salutatory Oration in Latin, by SIMEON EBEN BALDWIN, New-Haven.
Oration, "Our Future," by WILLIAM HENRY HIGBEE, Trenton, N. J.
Dissertation, "Ancient Greece as related to Modern Civilization," by WILLIAM BARDWELL CLARK, Granby, Mass.
Oration, "The Friendship of Fox and Burke," by HENRY REES DURFEE, Palmyra, N. Y.
Oration, "The Character of Shelley as shown in his Poetry," by JOHN BARNARD PEARSE, Philadelphia, Penn.
Oration, "Civilization incompatible with Immorality," by GILBERT MILES STOCKING, Waterbury.
Dissertation, "Virtue in humble life as a source of interest in Fiction," by PAUL WEBSTER PARK, Norwich.
Dissertation, "The position of Wordsworth among English Poets," by WINTHROP DUDLEY SHELDON, New-Haven.
Oration, "The Huguenots as Representatives of the Protestant Faith," by GEORGE CLAPP PERKINS, Hartford.
Dissertation, "The Acropolis of Athens," by THEODORE STEPHEN WYNKOOP, Wilmington, Del.
Oration, "John Milton in Italy," by JOSEPH LUCIEN SHIPLEY, Londonderry, N. H.
Oration, "Conversation," by WILLIAM COOK, New-York City.
Oration, "The Fallibility of Unguided Speculation," by DAVID JUDSON OGDEN, New-Haven.
Oration, "The Colleges of the Revolution," by FRANKLIN BOWDITCH DEXTER, Fairhaven, Mass.
Oration, "Intolerance," by NATHANIEL SCHUYLER MOORE, New-Haven.
Dissertation, "The Unknown," by Peter COLLIER, Chittenango, N. Y.
Dissertation, "An Analysis of Coleridge's 'Rime of the Ancient Mariner,'" by CLARENCE EDDY, of Waterford, N, Y.
Philosophical Oration, "The Republican Citizen," by WALTER HANFORD, New-York City.

AFTERNOON.

Philosophical Oration, "The Revolutionary Character of Ideas," by JAMES GARDNER CLARK, Fayetteville, N. Y.
Dissertation, "The Mythology of the North," by HUBERT SANFORD BROWN, New-Hartford.
Oration, "Bacon as a Public Man," by EDWARD PHILIPS PAYSON, Fayetteville, N. Y.
Dissertation, "The Death of the Earl of Chatham," by GEORGE MAKEPEACE TOWLE, Washington, D. C.
Oration, "John Hampden," by JAMES NEVINS HYDE, Cincinnati, O.
Oration, "The Scholar as a Patriot," by HARVEY SHELDON KITCHEL, Detroit, Mich.
Dissertation, "The Founders of the Federal Constitution," by ALFRED HEMENWAY, Hopkinton, Mass.
Dissertation, "The Birth of a Soul," by JOHN ALFRED DAVENPORT, Annapolis, Md.
Oration, "Italy," by GEORGE BUCKINGHAM BEECHER, Zanesville, Ohio.
Oration, "The Subordination of the Individual to Law," by ANTHONY HIGGINS, St. George's, Del.
Oration. "Maud," by FRANCIS EDWARD KERNOCHAN, New-York City.
Oration, "Oliver Cromwell," by WM. EDWARDS PARK, Andover, Mass.
Philosophical Oration, "Allegiance," by JAMES LANMAN HARMAR, Philadelphia, Penn.
Oration, "The Claims of the English Language," with the Valedictory Address, by TRACY PECK, JR., Bristol.
Degrees conferred.
Prayer by the President.

The Salutatory this year was admirably adapted to the understanding of graduates whose remitted efforts in the study of Latin Classics have left them with power to comprehend only good sensible Latin. It was quite flattering to one rusty in his classical learning to find out that Latin could be written gramatically, and yet be forcible and mean something. The usual volley of *saloetis* and *salutos* did not greet one, but we suspect this year, at least, the audience welcomed the speaker, and were willing for once to forego the delight of being "hailed" and "saluted," *ore rotundo*, in a dead language.

The exercises of the forenoon were creditable, and the audience once or twice manifested their approbation by hearty applause, notwithstanding such demonstrations are to be abstained from by request of the President. The performances of Mr. COOK, of New-York, on "Conversation," and of Mr. DEXTER on "The Colleges of the Revolution," were especially worthy of mention.

After the exercises of the morning were concluded, the graduates and invited guests repaired to the College grounds and spent the time until dinner was announced in visiting the buildings or chatting together under the tent erected in front of Alumni Hall. Dinner was soon ready, and at the call of their numbers the classes marched in and were seated at the tables. A blessing was invoked by President WOOLSEY, and then came the usual lively scene which a gathering of College Alumni usually witnesses. President DAY, who is still remarkably vigorous, was present and enjoyed meeting many of his old friends and pupils who venerate and love him. At the close of the repast he was called on to say grace, and the company then dispersed to spend in social enjoyment the short interval before the afternoon performance in the church.

The exercises in the afternoon were listened to with attention and pleasure by the audience. The oration of Mr. HIGGINS, of Delaware, on "The Subordination of the Individual to Law," was calculated by its manly truthful utterances to give the audience proof that there would some time be in Delaware a man not after the style of some of its compromising public men now. Mr. KERNOCHAN'S oration on "Maud" was pleasantly written, and showed careful study of a poem which is growing to be liked more and more as the years go by. The oration of Mr. PARK, who was the successful competitor for the DeForrest Prize this year, gave a striking and judicious analysis of the character of CROMWELL, and was heartily appreciated by those present. The oration and valedictory address of Mr. PECK were very good in matter and manner. After the conclusion of these exercises, the degrees were voted to the new candidates. The degree of A. B. was conferred on the members of the graduating class, numbering ninety-six.

That of Master of Arts was conferred on twenty-three members of the class of 1858, and on one of the class of 1798, 1811, 1831 and 1851, respectively.

Six young gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, four that of Bachelor of Laws, and one graduated as Civil Engineer.

The degree of A. M. was conferred *ad eundem* on HENRY ALLEN GRANT, of Hamilton College; WILLIAM HANNA THOMSON, of Wabash College; WILLIAM P. HAISLEY, of McKendree College. Honorary A. M. was conferred on WILLIAM S. ALEXANDER, formerly of class of 1858; OLIVER W. TREADWELL, of New-Haven.

The degree of Ph. D. was this year conferred by Yale College for the first time. It is designed to secure a careful attention to study in advanced courses, and not to be like the A. M., merely a matter of form. Quite a number are now studying as candidates for the degree at the close of another year. The conditions on which it is conferred we subjoin:

"It is required of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, that they shall faithfully devote at least two years to a course of study selected from branches pursued in the Department of Philosophy and the Arts. The selection may be made from the studies of either or both sections, but must belong to at least two distinct departments of learning."

All persons who have not previously received a degree furnishing evidence of acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages, will be required before presenting themselves for the final examination for the Doctor's degree, to pass a satisfactory examination in these languages, or in other studies (not included in their advanced course) which shall be accepted as an equivalent by the Faculty.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy will be conferred on all members of the Department who, having complied with the conditions above stated, shall pass a satisfactory final examination, and present a thesis giving evidence of high attainment in the branches they have pursued."

The degree was this year conferred on JAMES MORRIS WHITSON, class of 1853; EUGENE SCHUYLER, class of 1859; ARTHUR WILLIAMS WRIGHT, class of 1859.

No honorary degrees were conferred this year. Columbia had taken up President LINCOLN with academic courtesies and abbreviations, and Harvard had given an LL. D. to Gen. SCOTT.

The reception held in the evening at Alumni Hall was a most successful and brilliant affair. A profusion of evergreens and flowers completed the beautiful effect of the tri-color decorations. New-Haven seldom witnesses such a large assembly of noble men and beautiful women. The company broke up at an early hour and left all with regret that so pleasant an occasion should be so soon past.

The Commencement Exercises at Union College.

SCHENECTADY, Thursday, July 25.

At the commencement exercises at Union College to-day, the degree of A. B. was conferred on 73 members of the graduating class; the degree of graduate in Civil Engineering upon nine. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on 14 gentlemen graduates of the Institution. Honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. John A. Lansing, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Cattskill, N. Y.; Rev. Robt. Brown, Belfast, Ireland; Rev. Samuel Parker, Episcopal Church, Stockbridge, Mass. Honorary degree Master of Arts upon Rev. Samuel H. Roe, Jamestown, N. Y.; Rev. Charles D. Seeley, Ballston Spa, N. Y. Blatchford medals were awarded—first prize, Ira J. Chiper, Amsterdam; second prize, Byron W. Langdon, Columbus

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There have been no military movements of importance at Washington within the last twenty-four hours. Gen. MCCLELLAN has not yet taken command of the Army of the Potomac, but is engaged in organizing his Staff, and preparing for active operations. We may expect to hear something from him before long. The Administration, our correspondent states, does not apprehend any attempt on the part of the rebels to capture Washington. It is perhaps not best to be too sure. There are, however, now around the city about thirty-five thousand men who were not in the recent battle, and the artillery force there is much greater than it has been before.

As the smoke of the recent battle gradually clears away, we are astonished more and more at the exaggerations which characterized the first reports of the losses sustained by the National forces engaged. Missing soldiers, supposed to have been killed, have joined their respective regiments; the wounded do not number, by hundreds, so many as at first reported, and property, supposed to have been lost, has been ascertained to have been gathered up by the reserve force, and brought safely within our lines. In fact, our Army, in numbers, is scarcely impaired, and the efficiency lost by temporary demoralization will be no doubt speedily regained. The Washington *Star* publishes a paragraph, in which it states, on the authority of "the officer whose duty it is to know," that our total loss in *killed*, on Sunday, does not number more than *one hundred and fifty*.

It is again rumored among the Secessionists in Kentucky, that a movement of rebel troops is to be made against Cairo immediately. They intend, it is stated, to effect a landing in Missouri, and make an attack from the rear. They will now hardly have so much success as they would have had two months ago.

We shall soon probably hear from the Kanawha Valley of the discomfiture of the wordy Ex-Gov. WISE and the rebels under his command, provided the programme of Gen. MCCLELLAN be carried out by Gen. ROSENCRANZ,—and there seems to be no reason why it should not be. The expedition of WISE proves to be a more important one than at first supposed, and the Union Army, under ROSENCRANZ having dispersed the rebels formerly under the command of GARNETT, is expected now to proceed Southward, and enter the Kanawha Valley, at some point above Ganley Bridge, and attack WISE in the rear, Gen. COX's brigade, meantime, closing in upon him from below. WISE will thus be hemmed in, and his retreat cut off.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were marked by a speech from Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, Senator from Tennessee, which was a most telling argument in favor of supporting the Government, and will prove one of the most difficult of all the fences which the Secessionists will have to climb over, or break down before they can attain their ends. The joint resolutions approving the acts of the President, was under consideration. Mr. JOHNSON took up the shallow arguments of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and the other sympathizers with the rebels, who are still tolerated at the seat of Government, and refuted them completely. In the course of his speech, a very full report of which we give this morning, he reminded the Government that the Union men of East Tennessee were without arms, and that it was necessary they should be armed for protection. In the House, the Senate bill appropriating two millions to pay for the transportation of arms to the Union men in the rebel States, and for the military organization of such men, was passed. The direct tax bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after debate the enacting clause was stricken out, the principal point of objection being that it proposed to tax the people unequally. When the Committee rose, the matter, on motion of Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, was recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report forthwith a tax bill on the basis of twenty millions by direct taxation, and that such other sums as may be necessary be raised on the personal income and wealth of the country. This tax, it will be recollected, is for the payment of the interest on the public debt to be incurred in the war. No other business was done.

Gen. POPE, commanding a portion of the National forces in Missouri, has adopted a plan which will probably prove effectual in preventing the destruction of any portion of the North Missouri Railroad by the Secessionists. He has notified the people along the road that they will be held personally responsible for the destruction of bridges, culverts, and portions of the track within five miles each side of them; and, that they will also be held responsible for any outrages upon railroad property, unless it is conclusively proved that they resisted such outrages. The same plan will be adopted along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road.

The rebels are apparently becoming more active in the West and Southwest, especially on the line of the Mississippi River. On the 23d inst., by order of Right Reverend Major-General POLK, the trains passing North on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad were stopped. The usual stupidity of the telegraphic reporter, however, has prevented him from informing us of the motive which induced this proceeding on the part of the military Bishop. Large numbers of rebels are said to be gathering in Southern Missouri, some two thousand being collected at Point Pleasant, and five thousand at West Prairie.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, of this City, arrived home yesterday, and were welcomed most cordially by as many of our citizens as ever turned out on a like occasion. The First Rhode Island Regiment also arrived at Jersey City, and took a boat for home. The Twenty-eighth Regiment, of Brooklyn, was also expected, but was detained so late that the large escort awaiting them was obliged to go home without them.

Mr. JAMES E. HARVEY, our Minister to Portugal, publishes a letter in the Philadelphia *North American*, in which he denies in toto the truth of the charges of treason made against him on the strength of the revelations made in the examination of telegraphic dispatches seized by order of the Government. We give the letter elsewhere this morning.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Friday afternoon, we have advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 17th inst. There is no news of special importance. The markets were about the same as at last advices. The President's Message was published in San Francisco on the day the Pony left, and produced a good impression. The annual overland immigration had set in by various routes, and trains were entering the State daily. Two fires had occurred at Sacramento.

The demand for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, especially Wheat and Corn, yesterday, was animated; prices favored sellers. Cotton and Provisions were in moderate request, as were also Whisky, Hops, Tallow and Teas. Coffee, Molasses, Oils, Metals, Hides, Leather, Seeds, Candles and Foreign Liquors were inactive. A brisk inquiry prevailed for Common Resin, which was dearer. Sugars and Tobacco were in fair request. The freight engagements were moderate, with 518 vessels of all classes in port.

Our Defeat to Inaugurate a Plan for the War.

The reverse at Bull's Run is undoubtedly the first step of our Government toward the adoption of a competent plan of military operations, if not of a well defined policy as to the war; the absence of such policy is the only explanation for our defeat. Unless a person has some definite object, he wastes his strength in extravagant, futile, and often contradictory efforts, in precisely the same manner that our own has been wasted in the campaign in the Eastern States. In Missouri, Gen. LYON was instructed to clear the State of rebels, which he did in a most summary manner. There were really no difficulties in the way of a skillful commander, because he had a definite object and abundant means for its execution. Common sense was the only other element wanting to insure success; and this Gen. LYON appears to possess in an eminent degree. There was no sufficient motive to thwart him while he was too far from Washington to have his plan of operations interfered with. To Gen. MCCLELLAN was confided the task of driving the enemy out of Northwestern Virginia—a duty which he promptly accomplished, because a straightforward one, to which he could direct his undivided energies and skill. In a short month his campaign was brought to a glorious termination, allowing him to be called to duty elsewhere.

The campaigns in Missouri and Western Virginia have shed lustre upon our arms; but when we come to the Eastern States, this agreeable picture is wholly reversed. We call out vast bodies of troops, keep them in positions and cantonments where they are almost entirely unemployed till the period of the enlistment expires; the monotony of their camp life being broken only by a few ill-considered and ineffectual attacks upon the positions of the enemy, in which our soldiers make a prodigal display of personal daring to be stung to the quick by defeats. Our movements seem to be the result of a momentary impulse, not of any definite or great plan. Why was the enemy allowed to collect 50,000 men at Manassas Junction, to receive the attack of some 20,000 of our own troops, while nearly twice that number, charged with the duty of preventing a junction of the forces under JOHNSTON with those under BEAUREGARD, were idling their time away in camp at Harper's Ferry? It does not help the matter to say that the period of enlistment of one-half of PATTERSON'S command had nearly expired, paralyzing his movements to such a degree that he could not act offensively. If PATTERSON could not move safely against JOHNSTON, then the attack on Manassas Junction was sheer madness. But the force directed against this position was in the same condition that PATTERSON alleges his to have been. The time of a number of regiments in McDOWELL'S command was to expire within four days from the first real battle of the campaign. Suppose we had held the advance gained only by the united exertions of the whole Army, what was to become of those left behind, when deserted by one-half of their comrades? Who ever heard of a campaign being inaugurated with an Army so composed? A regiment has no sufficient motive to fight to-day whose time is out to-morrow. It encounters all the dangers without reaping any advantage of the contest; the day after the battle the men composing it go into private life. Nothing can be more demoralizing to those left behind than to see, perhaps in the midst of battle, regiment after regiment leaving for home to be disbanded. It is no wonder that our men were repulsed, but that they fought as well as they did.

We know that Gen. SCOTT is not responsible for such follies. But who is? The President does not claim to be a military man, or to direct the movements of our forces. Where does this power, so potent for mischief, and never for good, reside? Is it not the same influence to which are to be referred the blunders and mismanagement in the organization of the Army, and the entire indifference and neglect shown to meritorious officers seeking to have accepted their services and those of their men, and dancing attendance in Washington week after week, often with the strongest recommendations from the President and Gen. SCOTT, to come home at last utterly wearied and disgusted with the treatment received? To get anything like satisfactory answers to proffers of service has frequently been impossible, unless made through particular channels through which alone the official ear could only be reached and influenced.

Upon this power, busied with its own schemes, the disaster at Bull's Run has fallen like a clap of thunder. Since the battle sixty thousand men have, without shuffling or equivocation, been accepted for the war. Henceforward the necessities of the crisis, not schemes of petty personal ambition, are to guide and direct affairs. A definite plan of the campaign must now be entered upon. The real magnitude of the contest has just burst upon us. We shall be compensated for our defeat by the lesson it has taught. Its causes will be so thoroughly sifted, that their recurrence will be effectually guarded against. The machinery of the War Department will be thoroughly overhauled and ventilated. Hereafter troops will be collected in large bodies with some definite object; and more than all, capable officers will take the place of those incapable. The reverse, for the first time, will set us in the Eastern States, methodically at work. The instant a right beginning is made a successful issue of the contest is not far distant.

BURNETT ON THE NEGROES.—Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, following the example of POWELL (of Kentucky) in the Senate, is chiseling steadily at the negro question. Perhaps he will open it so far as that we may see through it. His last essay we quote as follows:

"Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House whether there be negroes in the Army of the United States who have been armed, and whether there are negroes, the property of any of the revolted States, who have been used by our army in throwing up breastworks or impediments, and if so at what places and the number of slaves employed."

Well, what of it? Suppose it is all true, as Mr. BURNETT's inquiry implies. What will he do about it? Are not negroes employed notoriously, by thousands, in the rebel army—to wage war upon the Union? What shall be done with those slaves, or the rebel masters who use them so offensively against the Government? Did it never occur to Mr. BURNETT to put his wits (or wind) to work to find out a punishment for their crimes.

But suppose contraband negroes *are* in our camp and at work for the Union—what should be done with them? Would Mr. BURNETT have them remanded to their rebel owners in order that they might work on the other side? We would like to see Mr. BURNETT drawn out—we would like to see him at full length on this question.

Treason Still in Office.

Let us turn for a moment from the war before us to the treason around us. No fact can be plainer to those who are familiar with the National Capital, than the continued existence of a formidable secession element there, which it is supposed by many is still to some extent domiciled within the several Bureaux and Departments of the Government. There are certainly pretended loyal men in office, who hold such intimate communication with known sympathizers with the rebels, that they are looked upon by observing persons in the District with a suspicion amounting to distrust; while there are others not in office, whose connection with treason is so close that frequently their vague intimations are deemed to be almost prophetic of coming events.

It was stated in the editorial correspondence of this paper a few days since, that a copy of the elaborate map which Gen. MCDOWELL had caused to be prepared from recent surveys of the ground occupied by his command, was found in the camp which had been hastily abandoned by the enemy on the advance of our troops to Fairfax Court-house. That map, it is known, had been but recently finished, and its transmission from Washington to the enemy's head-quarters, must have very promptly followed its completion. When was that map prepared, and through whose hands ought the copies to have passed, from the time they were taken from the place until they were delivered over to the Commanding General? It is well-known that while JEFFERSON DAVIS filled the post of Secretary of War, he surrounded himself with certain confidential agents and pets—all half scientific—a part of them military and some of them political. Are any of these favorites of the former Secretary still in office, and, if so, had any one of them an opportunity to make or to get possession of extra copies of these maps? This matter is worthy of inquiry, and a thorough investigation may possibly lead to valuable results.

There are many official positions in Washington which would afford the occupants great facilities for communicating telegraphically with the enemy. The dome, and the numerous windows of the Capitol—the National Observatory—the Coast Survey Office—all furnish either the elevated positions, or the instruments and other facilities for carrying on a direct telegraphic or telescopic correspondence with the enemy. The positions of the two Armies are so near that signals, letters, or even words and sentences, could be read by ordinary telescopes—if the enemy has, as we are confident is the fact, his own agents at the Capital, to get the information and transmit it to him. We know that the heads and most prominent officers of all the institutions about the seat of Government are now believed to be loyal, and we do not doubt that they are so; but have all the subordinate agents and ministers of treason been rooted out? If not, it is full time that every suspected rest of them should be probed to the bottom. No kindly associations, in times that have passed away, between the head of a bureau and his subordinates—no sense of misplaced delicacy—no desire to excuse the natural leaning of an old comrade towards the friends of his youth in a rebel State who are now in arms against their country—should restrain the rigid scrutiny and prompt excision of all disloyal members.

We do not wish to cast undeserved suspicion on any institution or individual. We simply point out the danger, and demand that those who have the needful authority over the subject shall investigate the facts and apply the proper remedies. The nestling places of treason about the Capital are so numerous, and have been so long in the occupation of the enemy, that it will be a good while still before they are all explored and purified. In the meantime, we call on all loyal citizens to be vigilant and ferret out the traitors around them.

Is Baltimore to be Trusted?

Baltimore, whose loyalty from the beginning has been of a doubtful character, is just now doubly dangerous. The insurrectionary spirit, encouraged by the late repulse in Virginia, is assuming a boldness not to be disregarded. It was doubtless a part of the rebel plans, that if the loyal forces were defeated at Manassas, the shout of triumph from rebel throats in Virginia should be echoed back by the voice of insurrection in Baltimore. In view of this the language used by Congressman MAY in the House of Representatives the other day has a deep significance. The 20,000 men of whom he spoke, as ready to rise in resistance against the Government, are rushing into the daylight. His message to the Confederate leaders at Richmond had a purpose, and the conduct of Baltimore, halting between treason and loyalty, a smouldering volcano that may burst into fury at any moment, may explain it. His previous journey to Washington, where as a Union member of Congress, he was receiving with respect, and regarded with confidence, enabled him to apprise himself fully of the designs of the Government. It put him in possession of information in relation to the position and numbers of the loyal forces, and the probable military movements that were to follow, the communication of which to the rebel leaders it may well be supposed, enabled them to prepare so thoroughly for our attack upon them at Bull's Run. Baltimore, it is said, is guarded by a probably loyal police, aided by a respectable military force, but these would be powerless against an organized conspiracy, that from all appearances has been ripening for months. Overlooking the city is Fort McHenry, whose guns command the town, and Gen. DIX should notify the people of Baltimore, that if insurrection shall break out in its streets, those guns will not be idle. There has been forbearance enough, tenderness enough exercised towards treason in the chief city of Maryland. So long as it shall remain true to its allegience it should be respected, but if its people shall raise the standard of revolt, or permit it to be raised, swift retribution should be visited upon them. There has been loyal blood enough shed in the City of Baltimore, and though its cry for vengeance may have been hushed under the impulses of humanity, yet a renewal of the scenes of the 19th of April should be answered by hot shot and shell from the guns of McHenry, and of this the advocates of rebellion, the conspirators of that city, should be warned by Gen. DIX, in a manner so earnest that they would lay it to heart, and choose between the desolation and ruin that would follow, and their duty as loyal citizens.

The Hard-hearted Confederates.

Some months ago the plan of the Confederates for quieting the revolution they were about inaugurating in this country was, to frame a new Constitution for the seceding States, and then let into their league such of the Middle and Western States as, on due contrition for past hostility to Pro-Slavery rule, and good promise of dutiful behavior in the future, should be found worthy of Southern association. But New-England it was thought best to exclude entirely, as sinners too hardened for salvation in the Black Republic.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS modified the plan slightly in his message to the Montgomery Congress, wherein he prayed to be "let alone," and expressed the extreme pleasure with which he would drop the sword, and make friendly and favorable treaties with the free-soil, semi-barbarians of the United States. But the hardness of the Union heart to these tenders of the rebel olive-branch, has quite disgusted the organs of Mr. DAVIS, and they now are taking new and higher ground. Wherever the United States are fairly whipped, ruined and starved (as they unquestionably will be, by rebel accounts, in a few weeks,) and shall ask Mr. DAVIS to call off his war-dogs, and grant them a peace, the Richmond (Va.) *Examiner* suggests a clause to be put into the treaty, the nature of which will be gathered from the following extract from its columns:

"There is a greater danger to be apprehended from a hasty and incautious peace than any we have as yet suggested, and which we have, therefore, reserved for separate consideration. It is bad enough to deal with Northerners—to have them visit us, and to be forced to visit them—but it would be ruinous to have them come down upon us in shoals as numerous as the mackerel and cod about their coasts, to seize the ballot-box and control the helm of State. Unless the terms of peace exclude them this they will certainly do. The Yankees are not farmers, and few will remove to the Northwest. We have been their customers—have bought most of their manufactures—and, if we refuse to go to them, they will certainly (unless prevented) come to us. Lowell and Salem, Boston and Hartford, and every other town and village in New-England, will empty their scoundrel bosses, their filthy factory hands and starving laborers upon us. They will change the whole tone and character of our society, and soon, uniting with the Submissionists, abolitionize one-half of the South.

No treaty of peace will be worth a fig that does not effectually exclude Yankee notions and Yankee people. Our tariff should discriminate against their goods, and our naturalization laws against themselves."

That is, indeed, the unkindest cut of all. Dixie's land has proved to be so good a place for "permanent investments" of Northern capital; so delightful a place for Northern born men to sojourn in; so difficult a country for them to "tear themselves away from," when the heat of war made migration to the northward politic, that it will be a heart-breaking matter to find that not only are they expelled from the comforts of Southern hospitality, but that the door is to be irrevocably closed, bolted and barred against them. How will they survive it?

The Regimental Officers.

Our columns are read by large numbers of the officers at present in service in the volunteer regiments of the United States. We desire, on the part of the public, to address them some sober words under the present crisis. In every great disaster the popular mind always seeks some scapegoat on which to lay the blame. The people are fast tending to the point of fastening it on the officers of our regiments, since the late defeat. The facts thus far, are certainly supporting—though not fully proving—this judgment. The men, in large numbers of regiments, testify that they knew and saw nothing of their officers during the battle; they fought, as they expressed it, "on their own hook"—in one instance a Quartermaster leading the regiment. The Army officers—who, it is true, are not so disinterested witnesses—all agree that the majority of the volunteer officers were utterly incompetent to their place. But the great and damning fact is, that twenty thousand men, in the moment of victory, were seized with an unaccountable panic, and that no officer had moral control enough over them to hold them back. A single word from some brave officer, in whom they had learned to have confidence, might have turned the whole rout, and saved this nation the greatest disgrace which has ever fallen on its arms. But in the majority of the regiments, the regimental officers either were panic-stricken themselves, or found, in the moment of extreme trial, that they had not the slightest influence over their men.

Our American pride droops in the dust, to think that there was no gallant corps of officers to throw themselves before the frightened mass, and say, "Fly! but over our dead bodies!" or that but two brigades were all that were left to defend our rear and collect the ruins of the flight, when no enemy pursued! The conduct of the officers since, during the disorganization of the regiments in Washington, bears out the accusations of the men. We hear of frightened Colonels in attics, and of officers deserting their men for days, while frequenting the hotels and barrooms. Of course, to all this, there are noble exceptions. The heroic dead in the ravines near Manassas need no commendation. They were officers who preferred death to dishonor, and who understood their high responsibilities. Many, too, who survived, in various regiments which need not be particularized, did their duty bravely, though all that long day's battle, and the shameful retreat. Their regiments honor them, and future battle-fields will show the confidence they have in them. We mean another class of men—men who know more of book-keeping than battles; whose sole qualifications for their place as officers, are, having been the principal clerk or young politician of their village; who have no military experience or moral power. These men have taken the lives and happiness of tens of thousands of people on their shoulders, without ever thinking of or caring for the responsibility. We are rejoiced to hear that Congress recommends an "Examining-Board" for our volunteer officers, so that we may at least be sure of some military education.

But this is not the most vital defect. Many of our volunteer officers have military education enough for their positions. West Point does not necessarily make a good leader. The want is deeper and more radical. It can be corrected by every civilian who is now in command, if he will only set himself to the work. Let him remember that WASHINGTON, in his first campaign, was a militia officer, while BRADDOCK was a regular. The first thing to be considered is, that the men under command are like children, and must be carefully cared for, and their confidence be acquired. It is a mistake to suppose that this can be done best by affected joviality or familiar manners. A leader should always withhold himself from too great familiarity. Men whose lives are to be in the hands of their commander, do not care that he should be a joker or "a good fellow." They merely want to prove perfect confidence in his head and his nerve. He must first establish their respect by the most undoubted, even reckless, valor. Then in the long marches, the camp, the bivouac and the barracks, it must be seen that their colonel, or major, or captain, is always working first after the comfort of his men, and then after his own. Here our officers are shamefully deficient. A little care of the men in peace, would give them a vast control in war. A leading officer should feel that for the campaign, power over his soldiers is what he is to aim at—not comfort, or "having a good time." With power, comes hereafter honor, success, and, perhaps, the salvation of his country. His glory should be that he has his regiment or company in thorough control. His discipline should be the severest, while his kindness should know no bounds.

Let him be in the habit of requiring unyielding obedience. Men in danger will always yield to the strong will and unshaken courage. His soldiers are his children, and he must command. All observers of our Army agree that the officers do not exercise enough *moral* control over their men. A good leader ought to be constantly using his tact to stir up the spirits of the troops. If a band will not play at the end of a long march, they should be whipped into it. The soldiers should be personally encouraged. A good speech will inspirit men before a battle, and a good joke can break up a panic.

There is as yet little of the *esprit du corps* among our soldiers, which keeps men firm in danger, and exposes them fearlessly to the greatest perils. The commanders should cultivate it. The place of Colonel, or Major, or Captain, must now be considered a high one, and the nation should demand that the best and bravest men fill it. Reorganize our officers, and we shall easily beat the enemy. Continue the present system, and we might as well give up to the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. T. Butler King in France.

This gentleman, the representative of the State of Georgia to the European Courts, has addressed a communication to the Minister of Commerce of France, which he earnestly requests should be communicated to the Emperor, upon commercial affairs in America, in reply to articles in the TIMES, which have been republished, and have had a wide circulation both in France and England. We give elsewhere the substance of Mr. KING's argument. It is chiefly made up of those platitudes in which Southern gentlemen are so fond of indulging—the enormous volume of Southern commerce—its *past* value to the Northern States, and its future value to France, if she will only accept of the proffered boon.

There are two or three points in Mr. KING's pamphlet deserving notice. His great argument is the Tariff, against the oppressions of which the Southern States were fairly goaded into rebellion. Now Mr. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederates, told us a few months ago that the Tariff in force when the Southern States seceded was their own work, passed by their own votes! So much for this great oppression. Mr. KING says the North grew rich under it. So might the South, had it chosen to do so. The South does not suffer from high duties, because its people do not consume duty-paying goods. In no event would they ever consume any considerable amount of foreign merchandise.

Mr. KING thus states the extent of the commerce, previous to the war between the Northern and Southern States:

Raw Material	$262,562,334
Diverse Products	15,000,000
Expenditures of Travelers	5,000,000
Total	$162,562,334

One-half the above amount is quite up to the fact. "Diverse products" exist only in Mr. KING's imagination. It is a curious way to swell the productions of a country, and the value of its trade, by adding thereto the "expenses of travelers."

But it is hardly worth while to reply to Mr. KING's pamphlet. If published in the United States, the well known character of that gentleman will destroy any credit that might be attached to his statements. He has for a long time been utterly without influence or respect, and is now only brought into notice by the accident of the rebellion. He is well employed in seeking to overthrow a Government to which he is a defaulter for a large amount. He has quite recently been the instrument of swindling the people of the Southern States out of immense sums, through his connection with the Southern Pacific Railroad. He utterly ruined that enterprise. If he will remain long enough abroad, we may safely leave the refutation of his arguments to a knowledge of his character.

A SOUTHERN EMPIRE.—A Southern Empire has long been the fond dream of many of the prominent conspirators, and they expect their present attempts to subvert the Government under the plea of State Rights, will ultimately end in a monarchy. They have already advanced far enough in this direction to adopt the monarchical passport system, and to disregard State Rights, greatly to the indignation of Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, who read New-York a lesson on that subject last Winter.

Mr. W. W. MILLER, of the sloop-of-war *Iroquois*, recently arrived from the Mediterranean, says that at a meeting of naval officers, held at Genoa, in January, Capt. INGRAHAM and others, stated that it was their determination to join the Secessionts, and as an inducement for him to go with them, they told him "that the movement in the South would soon end in a monarchy; that that was the design, and that all who now went over would be made noblemen and given high preference." Mr. YANCEY, who, it is supposed, speaks by authority, has recently told Europe that the seceded States "rather than again join the Free States, they would gladly become a colony of France or England." Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, has informed the British public that the South Carolinians expressed to him their admiration of a Monarchical Government, and told him that they longed for a King, or even a Prince, to rule over them.

At the time of the annexation of Texas, there were men in that State who opposed it, whose secret motives for doing so were that they expected to be able to erect a Southern Empire upon the ruins of Mexico. They afterwards became rabid Secessionists. Mexico has for years been the El Dorado of the hopes of these Southern monarchists, and if Gen. HOUSTON would tell the country of the flattering inducements which have been held out to him to join their schemes, the public might, were it not for the audacity these conspirators have since assumed, in their efforts to overthrow the Government of the United States, be profoundly astonished. Gen. HOUSTON'S well-known regard for organic laws, and his discountenance of such schemes, and his opposition to the revival of the African Slave-trave, are the cause of much of the bitter animosity the ultra Southern men have manifested towards him, and account for their anxiety to displace him from power in Texas. It was, in a great measure, to frustrate such schemes that he brought forward his plan for a Protectorate over Mexico. JEFFERSON DAVIS he has often accused of aiming at dictatorial power, and it is reasonable to suppose that he knows something of the President of the Southern Confederacy.

The system of Slavery is at war with the principles of the Republic; and its advocates, knowing this, seek for greater security for it under a monarchical form of government. Capital, they hold, should own its labor. Free mechanics and laborers they look upon as the mudsills of society and unworthy to associate with the slave owner. A monarchy they prefer to a Republic, and some would go so far as to wish to revive the Federal system in order to keep the poor whites under proper subjection. Under this system the fillibuster spirit would have a fine opportunity to display itself in full feather, and, armed *cap-à-pie*, would sally forth, followed by a goodly host of black and white retainers, to plunder those who lived by the degrading pursuits of industry.

Whether DAVIS has the skill to so shape events as by a grand *coup d'état* make himself JEFFERSON the First of a Southern Empire, is a question for time to answer.

SWINDLING AND ITS PUNISHMENT IN FRANCE.—In this country, whether it be to our credit or our shame, defalcation in respect to pecuniary trusts is seldom punished by the law, and is not always visited with that amount of public odium which its wickedness deserves. A bank officer gambles in stocks or launches out into reckless speculations. His ventures prove disastrous, and to redeem himself, he lays his hand upon the funds intrusted to his care. Stocks go down, or his speculations wane, and he wades in deeper and deeper, until the dread of exposure drives him to the falsification of the books under his charge, to hide his defalcations. The crisis at last comes. The bank explodes, and stockholders and depositors find themselves involved in the ruin his dishonesty has occasioned. He retires from the institution he has swamped, not into prison nor into the criminal Courts to answer for his delinquencies, but to live quietly, perhaps under the ban of popular opinion and the loss of his social position, subsisting from the spoil he has secretly saved, in view of the wreck which he alone was permitted to see in the perspective. He is seldom troubled by indictments, and if he is, the chances are, that through the law's delay and its tenderness towards respectable criminals, he will escape all punishment at last. We have in an interior city, instances illustrative of our meaning, where men who have plundered funds intrusted to their keeping, amounting in the aggregate to many hundreds of thousands of dollars, whose dishonesty has carried destitution and ruin to the homes of many families, and who are calmly walking the streets, unmolested by the pursuit of justice, serene and placid in all outward seeming as if they had been guilty of no wrong, but were entitled to the sympathy of the world for having lost their own fortunes in the wild speculations that scattered ruin all around them.

They do these things differently in France. The squandering of trust funds, the speculating upon moneys held to the uses of others, the swindling that carries ruin to hundreds, based upon a credit secured by the handling of fiduciary means, are regarded as crimes, and as such they are punished. Respectability, high social position, princely blood itself, does not stay the course of justice. A notable instance of this has just occurred in that Empire. MIRES, the great defaulter and stock swindler, whose defalcations, it will be remembered, reached many millions of francs—who was among the great bankers of Paris—whose social position was of the highest, has been convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment. His former wealth and respectability, his high social position, his great reputation for financial ability could not save him, and he is reaping the harvest of his dishonesty in the solitude of a prison. A few examples like this would do great good in this country, by illustrating to the comprehension of the thousands who control and handle trust funds, the practical truth of the maxim that honesty is the best policy.

THIRST OF MONEY.—Yesterday morning, at the reception of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the attention of Detective REACH was attracted to the movements of a young man named CHARLES OSBORN, said to be a thief from Boston, who was acting suspiciously in the crowd. As the regiment was passing down Fourth-avenue, Mr. H. DYER, a broker at No. 3 Bible House, was induced to leave his office unattended and come upon the side walk, to look at the brave fellows. OSBORN immediately seized the opportunity to enter and appropriate $219 from the open safe, with which he was decamping, when Officer REACH, who had observed all, took him into custody and recovered the money. In default of $1,000 bail, Justice QUACKENBOSS committed the prisoner for trial.

THANKS.—The Associated Press are under obligations to Capt. JEFFRIES, of the steamship *City of Baltimore*, for his exertions on Friday in placing the Cape Race dispatches within the reach of the news yacht, under difficult circumstances.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Crittenden's Resolution—Confiscation of Belligerent Contrabands—Vagrant Soldiers in the Streets.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

The resolution offered by Mr. CRITTENDEN, and adopted by the House with almost entire unanimity, goes to the very core of the questions at issue between the Government and the rebels. The whole blame of the war is, without qualification, placed at the door of those who have taken up arms against the laws and Government of their country; and the object of the war is justly stated to be the suppression of the rebellion, and not the overthrow of the institutions of any State. This is strictly true, and will be accepted as a just definition of the case by those who believe, or even by those who hope that the abolition of Slavery will be the consequence of the measures necessary to subdue the revolt. I confess I have been agreeably disappointed in the course Mr. CRITTENDEN has thought proper to pursue; and it is due to him to say, that the proposal of this resolution leaves no longer a doubt of his fealty. He can have no sympathy with the views of Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and BURNETT, of his State, or of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, who, whatever be their professions, cannot disguise their cordial sympathy with the rebels. They cannot be said to be rebels, because they have not taken up arms against the country; but they are giving aid and comfort to rebellion by refusing, as legislators, to vote the supplies necessary to put down the rebellion.

The adoption of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolution by the vote of every member of the House who is not a sympathizer with the rebels, will have a fine effect upon the public mind in the Border States, and will tend strongly to mould the sentiment of the masses into a solid and thorough attachment to the Union. It will inspire confidence in the integrity and good faith of the Government, by showing that as it regards the objects of the war, it has no views inconsistent with the restoration of the Union as it was before the outbreak, as defined by the Conservative CRITTENDEN.

The amendment offered by Mr. TRUMBULL, and accepted by the Senate, to the bill providing for the confiscation of property used for insurrectionary purposes, is not at all inconsistent with the Crittenden resolution, above referred to. The amendment of Mr. TRUMBULL is to the effect "that any slaves employed in aiding in the rebellion against the Government, when captured, shall be forfeited." This amendment created debate, in which Mr. BRECKINRIDGE exhibited his unsleeping interest in the cause of rebellion, but it was adopted by a vote of 33 to 6. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, voted with the majority, and only BRECKINRIDGE and POWELL, of Kentucky, JOHNSON and POLK, of Missouri, KENNEDY and PEARCE, of Maryland, voted in the negative. The Virginia Senators did not vote, and it so happened that BRIGHT and LATHAM were absent.

I need not say that the Maryland Senators are no fit representatives of the majority of the people in that State. They claim to be Union men but they always vote in a way to please the Secessionists. I cannot understand how any man who is not at heart a Secessionist could vote against a proposition to confiscate property employed in waging war upon the Government. If the property were powder and ball, or other ordinary munitions of war, there could be no hesitation. And who will pretend to say that stalwart slaves, employed to make fortifications, to man them, to take up arms in the ranks, or to drive baggage-wagons, or to act as servants to the officers, are not rendering as efficient aid to the enemy as if their value were turned into ball and cartridge? This was doubtless the view taken of the matter by ANDREW JOHNSON, and as a fearless, patriotic friend of the Union, he voted the confiscation of negroes employed in the rebel service as contraband of war.

The streets of Washington to-day are literally filled with vagrant soldiers, armed and unarmed. They straggle over the city, crowd themselves into the hotels, the stores, the grog-shops, and wherever they can find entrance; and not a few are to be seen lying in the gutters and on the pavements in a state of beastly intoxication. I frequent the streets a good deal, day and night, and yet I have never seen a soldier arrested for drunkenness or disorder. Such cases have occurred, no doubt, but while the drunkenness and disorder are to be witnessed every day, and at all hours, I have never seen an arrest. The effect of this utter indifference on the part of the authorities to the conduct of the soldiers cannot be otherwise than demoralizing in a military as well as social point of view. It is impossible that raw volunteers can become fit for the severe ordeal of the battle-field under such training. If they are not taught the necessity of obedience, discipline, and sobriety in camp, they will not be likely to yield a ready obedience and faithful execution of orders when called into action. The free and easy life they are permitted to lead here in Washington, must infallibly impress them with the notion that they are at liberty to consult their own tastes and inclinations, and they will be taught to resent as an affront an order circumscribing the range of their pleasures. I know not who is to blame for this disorder—but presume that it attaches to the whole body of officers, from the highest to the lowest. The higher powers should know that it is not sufficient to issue general orders, and leave their execution to the officers elected by the volunteers, or appointed from among them. These officers all expect to return home, and to become candidates for Congress. They are consequently chary of enforcing the rigid and arbitrary discipline of the Army upon their future constituents. Nothing short of the constant and exacting supervision of the higher officers of the regular service will cause the volunteer officers to conform to military laws, or to enforce them upon their men. OBSERVER.

The Injustice to Gen. Wool—The Craig and Ripley Quarrel—The Rebel Congressman, Burnett.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

I called attention a month ago to the injustice which has been done to Gen. WOOL, one of the ablest and most experienced officers the country has produced. He has been consigned to a life of inactivity at Watervliet Arsenal, while important divisions of the army have been intrusted to the command of politicians, who are unacquainted with the rudiments of the art of war. The pretense on which Gen. WOOL was laid on the shelf was that his health was infirm; but I have been assured that this is untrue, and that the real cause of his being put aside was the fact that by his energy and sagacity he had defeated, or was likely to defeat, some splendid contracts for supplies, by which certain parties were to make fortunes. These disinterested patriots had sufficient influence with the War Department to have Gen. WOOL quietly disposed of, on the false pretense that his infirm health disqualified him for active service. I understand that Gen. SCOTT was no party to this transaction, and that he was anxious to assign Gen. WOOL to the command at Old Point. There is no reason to suppose that the jobbers aforesaid had any reason to regard Gen. BUTLER as a more pliant friend than Gen. WOOL, and I am far from intimating anything of the kind. My information was that they managed to have him removed from the City of New-York, where he was playing the mischief with their business. I am gratified to see that the Press has taken this matter up for investigation. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, and the *Times* of the same city have within a few days drawn attention to the neglect of Gen. WOOL by the War Department, and their comments are anything but complimentary to the powers that be.

I stated some ten days ago, that Col. CRAIG, of the Ordnance Department, had preferred charges of a grave character against Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY and Capt. MANARDIER, the acting chief and his assistant, in that branch of the military service. It is natural to suppose that they would have insisted upon an immediate investigation of the charges; and failing to press the matter themselves, from a sense of wounded honor, that they would have been brought to trial by the Secretary of War. I know nothing as to the justice of these charges, and will not assume them to be true. But I do know that they have been made to the War Department; that they impugn the honor of these officers, and that so far as I am aware, it is a matter of course for the accused parties to demand an investigation. Yet I am assured that Capt. MAYNARDIER has publicly boasted that neither Lieut. Col. RIPLEY nor himself will be brought to trial. Honor is as dear, and as necessary to a true soldier, as chastity to a woman. Without it, he cannot hold up his head among his comrades, and never before were officers charged with dishonorable conduct known to shrink from investigation, or to fail to demand it when no formal charge is made.

The history of the case is briefly as follows: Col. CRAIG preferred the charges in writing and officially six weeks ago, and demanded that the parties be brought to trial. He asked that the Judge Advocate should be instructed to draw up charges and specifications from the records in the Department, and that the facts be thoroughly investigated by a Court-Martial. The Secretary of War sent the charges to the accused parties, and asked their report upon them. They responded that they were innocent, when both the charges and the denials were sent to the Judge Advocate for his examination and report. He replied that the allegations were very serious, and that further investigation would be necessary to enable him to draw up the charges in due form. This report and papers were handed to Adjutant-General THOMAS. He was called upon by Col. CRAIG for information as to what had been done in the premises, and in reply stated that he was of opinion the answers exonerated both the parties accused, and that no further investigation was needed. He stated that he had not sent in the papers to the Secretary of War, and intimated that he would be very slow to do so.

The disposition made of these cases furnishes at least one instance of the extreme mildness of a Star Chamber trial; and if that species of court, in the dark age and under monarchical government, acquired a reputation for cruelty by its summary convictions, we see that it is destined, under our republican forms, to redeem itself by the levity of its decisions.

I suppose the charges must now be regarded as disposed of. I am too little acquainted with the laws and rules governing the military service, to suggest any mode of bringing officers to trial, after their superiors have decided that the charges are frivolous, or that a simple declaration of innocence on the part of the accused is a sufficient vindication. If the officers whose honor has been brought into question by a superior in rank of unimpeachable character, feel anxious rather to escape the ordeal of a trial, than to wipe out the stain by a thorough investigation, I suppose it must be so; but they must content themselves to rest under the cloud of suspicion which has been produced by the unrebutted charges.

In this connection, I will again advert to the charge heretofore made against Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY—that of his princely munificence in the construction of a military palace at Springfield, Mass., at the expense of the Government, for himself and family to reside in. I am assured that I underrated the cost of that establishment, when I placed it at $25,000, and that I might have cited Gen. B. F. BUTLER, as well as Gen. N. P. BANKS, to the witness-box against him. It is said that Gen. BUTLER denounced RIPLEY on the stump in Massachusetts, and that if called upon officially, he could give an interesting statement on the subject.

Turning for a moment to the current discussions in Congress, I may say that Mr. BURNETT, who is often on the floor, never fails to exhibit his ardent sympathy with the rebels. He yesterday expressed his profound horror at the thought of arming negroes to fight his Southern friends. He had himself seen negroes armed and uniformed about the city, and could not be appeased by the assurance that they were merely the servants of the officers, and that they were not enrolled as soldiers. Mr. LOVEJOY inquired of him if he was not aware that Gen. JACKSON employed negroes to fight at New-Orleans. Mr. B. admitted the fact, but still thought it a great outrage. He should know that Gen. JACKSON raised or accepted the services of a considerable body of negroes, and that, worst of all, he thanked them in an official order (see *Niles' Register*) for their patriotic and efficient services in battle. I believe that he issued a similar general order, thanking negro soldiers for their services to the country, in Florida. When our armies went to Mexico, they were followed by many negroes in the capacity of servants; and I was informed some years ago by a Southerner, who lately resigned a lieutenantcy in the Army to join the rebels, that the best fighting man he saw in Mexico was a negro, the servant of a distinguished South Carolina officer. According to my informant, the negro, who was of course not in the service, and under no obligation to fight, had a perfect passion for the sport, and in right of his prowess, had no hesitation in swearing at the cowardly whites as often as he saw them skulking from duty. OBSERVER.

FROM IOWA.

Financial History of the State—The Call for Volunteers—Regiments on Duty—Expense of their Equipment—Political News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OTTUMWA, Saturday, July 20, 1861.

A word now and then from a Western correspondent ought not to be out of place in the columns of the TIMES. Although Iowa may not appear on the reports issued from the Department of the Interior at Washington, as being in any way distinguished from the several States that constitute the great Western Valley, yet she has a history peculiarly her own, and her place in the Confederacy would by no means be supplied by an equal number of square miles of prairie, and a population of similar magnitude. Her financial history of itself, entitles her to honorable mention. It is good to remember that with a population of 700,000 souls, with several hundred miles of railways connecting most of her important towns, with educational and charitable institutions, creditable in size and endowment, she had, at the beginning of the year, an indebtedness not exceeding $350,000—$200,000 of which is funded debt. When, in addition to this, it is understood that her banks have a specie basis, and that their bills will buy exchange on New-York at one per cent., while Illinois and Wisconsin money cannot be used for any business purpose, adequate reason is known to authorize a few words on her separate account, independent of the common talk about the great Northwest.

The call of the President for volunteers found Iowa without a shadow of a military organization. A half dozen companies were known to be in existence, but their whereabouts was probably a matter of conjecture to the Governor. Moreover, there was a want of men skilled in military science. It is true we had innumerable men with titles, who had borne themselves gallantly in the war of land speculations, in the political arena, and at the bar; but unfortunately these exercises had not been conducted according to the military code. However, there was an abundance of stout-hearted and hard-fisted men, who could handle a rifle, and with whom science was of small account. Ignorant of their deficiency, they with one voice clamored for a chance to fight, and the authorities, after an embarrassing delay, were at length forced into activity. After much blundering and no little ill-feeling, the organization of six regiments has been perfected. Three of these regiments—thoroughly equipped—are on duty in Missouri; one regiment is quartered at Council Bluffs, on the Missouri River, and the remaining two are in camp at Burlington.

Considerable expense has necessarily been incurred in the support and equipment of so many men. Thus far the money has been supplied by the ordinary income of the State, and by liberal advances from the banks. A loan was thought expedient by the Legislature, and at its late special session the borrowing of $800,000, to be secured by the State bonds, was authorized. The negotiation of these bonds is under the control of a Commission, who, by virtue of the discretion given them, have concluded to offer at present but $400,000. They have further resolved that if the bonds cannot be sold at a rate not less than 10 per cent. discount they shall not be put out. Certainly, if the bonds are worth anything at all, they should bring 90 cents on the dollar.

It has been affirmed in certain quarters that the proposed loan is in conflict with the State Constitution. The New-York *Herald* published an article to that effect. At home, this idea is confined to those who have small sympathy with the Government in its peril, and who would gladly embarrass the vigorous prosecution of the war. It is probably circulated abroad to aid speculation. By the Constitution, the power of the Legislature to create a debt is limited to a certain sum, "except in case of war, invasion or insurrection." Is the contest now going on such a war as is contemplated? It is proposed to obtain from the Supreme Court, at an early day, their decision on an argued case, involving the entire matter in controversy.

The usual notices for the holding of party Conventions for the nomination of State officers are before the people. A portion of the Democracy repudiate the call made in the name of their party, as unauthorized by a majority of the regular Committee, and as committing them by its language to a policy which it is by no means clear it will be safe to adhere to. In order that you may appreciate the delicacy shown by these men, let me give you an extract from the call. After saying that certain States were in rebellion, it continues: "While the integrity of the Union is thus menaced at the South, the National Constitution is being nullified, the National Government subverted, and the personal liberties of the people endangered by the assumption and exercise of arbitrary power by Executive functionaries, unwarranted by law," &c. It will be hard in these times to rally the people to the support of any such sentiments, and I doubt very much whether any respectable number of Democratic politicians will be found guilty of indorsing such views.

At a meeting held at the Capital on July 4, by gentlemen from various parts of the State, it was resolved to hold a People's Convention on the 25th of this month, at which should be represented all conservative men who are in favor of the Union, and believe its welfare paramount to the interest of party. Without knowing much of the men engaged in the movement, I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that something good will come of it. Certainly, now is the time to break over old party prejudices, and unite in giving hearty support to the Government.

WAPELLO.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Laboring and Waiting—Discipline and Drill—Affairs in Camp Hamilton—A Scarcity of Officers—Picket Duty.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP HAMILTON, NEAR HAMPTON, VA., Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

The severest trials of the soldier are not those which he undergoes on the field of battle. Marching to meet the foe with drums beating, and trumpets sounding, and colors flying, and a high purpose nerving—that fills up the frame of the little picture which the new-fledged flamingo, in full Zouave feather, has hung up in his mind's eye before starting for the wars. He has not thought of the drowsy days of laboring and waiting, and wakeful nights of mosquito combatting and sentry standing which must precede and follow the short moments of actual combat. It is in these long and tedious hours of preparation and expectancy that his patriotism is put to the most rigid test. The digging and delving, the policing of quarters, the drilling, the submitting to unaccustomed restraints, the cold comforts of rations which, wholesome and plentiful though they may be, are cheerless and unpalatable compared with the delicacies of home—these are serious matters to him; but far worse than all is the reflection that he is standing still, apparently achieving nothing, while he hears that his comrades in another scene of action are striking blows that tell in behalf of the cause he loves, or for its sake are opposing themselves to belching batteries and naked blades.

The last two days of suspense and flying rumors of victory and disaster have been a lifetime of uneasiness to our troops assembled in and near Fortress Monroe. Why do we sit here idle, with arms in our hands, the men have questioned one another, while our brothers in arms are bathed in blood before the batteries, overpowered perhaps by numbers and with exhaustion, needing our right hands to support them or our bodies to shield them from the foe? The feeling in camp has been intense, and as I write all is still uncertainty and doubt. If the order to move onward should come now how lightly the men would respond; how speedily would they fill their cartridge boxes, canteens and haversacks and sling them for the march; with how little reluctance they would leave this pleasant Old Point, the grey old Fort and green fields decked with tents, now become home-like with associations which with each of us, will ever after cling around them! But here we are, and here, as far as we can perceive, we are always to remain, harmless and unharmed.

But withal, of how much advantage all this delay may be to us? The undisturbed discipline of life in camp is rapidly converting the assemblages of mere men in uniform into the steady battalions that turn the fate of great battles. A few brigade drills under Col. DURYEE, who commands the troops encamped between Hampton Bridge and the Fort, have greatly improved the tone of the entire command. The regiments manœuvred together, vie with each other, and an *esprit du corps* is brought forth and nourished, which gives increased force and vigor to the separate military organizations. The several battalions evince gratifying progress in the performance of evolutions of the line. Lieut.-Col. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN, who now commands the Fifth Zouaves, is an old graduate of West Point, and he has taken hold of the regiment as if he intended to bring it fully up to the standard of that school. Capt. SMITH has been laboring with Col. TOWNSEND'S regiment in their flight, is rebuilt; batteries are planted protecting the exposed points of our position; the enemy occupies the line of Back River, on the banks of which batteries are said to have been erected; our scouting parties are occasionally molested, and, as in the case of young TOM RAWLINGS, rash stragglers are cut off and slain. The prevailing opinion here is, that most of the troops at Yorktown have been sent to reinforce BEAUREGARD.

It has happened most of the time that they have been in camp, that a portion of the officers of the Fifth Zouaves have been absent from various causes from their commands. The officers who have remained at their posts from the start have had doubly irksome duties to perform in consequence.

There are for duty present with the regiment to-day, for instance, only the following:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. Gouverneur K. Warren, Commanding; Adjutant, Joseph E. Hamblin; Surgeon, Rufus H. Gilbert; Surgeon's Mate, B. Ellis Martin; Quartermaster, J. Howard Wells.

The Colonel is in command of the brigade; the Major and Chaplain are in New-York.

LINE OFFICERS.

COMPANY A.—Capt. Harmon D. Hull, Lieut. Wm. T. Partridge, (Ensign, resigned.)

COMPANY B.—Lieut. Gouverneur Carr, (Capt. and Ensign in New-York.)

COMPANY C.—Capt. Henry E. Davies, Lieut. J. F. Evans, (Ensign, resigned.)

COMPANY D.—Lieut. Wilbur F. Lewis, (Capt. and Ensign sick.)

COMPANY E.—Capt. Hiram Duryea, Ensign H. H. Burnett, (Lieutenant sick.)

COMPANY F.—Capt. Henry F. Swartwout, Lieut. O. Wetmore, Jr., Ensign Carlile Boyd.

COMPANY G.—Lieut. Jacob Duryee, Ensign Joseph H. Bradley, (Captain sick.)

COMPANY H.—Lieut. Churchill J. Cambrelling, (Captain in New-York, Ensign on detached service.)

COMPANY I.—Capt. Charles G. Bartlett, Lieut. Joseph S. York, Ensign John Henry Whitney.

COMPANY K.—Capt. Cleveland Winslow, Lieut. Wm. F. Hoyt, Ensign Wm. Ferguson.

Four of the officers above named have just recovered from sickness.

JOHN E. DUNHAM, Orderly Sergeant of Company B, who was so severely shot through the head that his life every seems a miracle, has just returned to New-York on a furlough. He declares that he will return to duty speedily. FRANK S. HASTINGS, of the same company, who has nursed him with unremitting care during his long illness, has gone home with him.

The monotony of life in camp is relieved every three days by picket duty, while the several regiment take turns in performing. The picket guard is mounted every morning at 8 o'clock. The men go forth in heavy marching order, armed at all points and eager to meet the foe at the advanced posts, and return usually after twenty-four hours duty covered with wounds inflicted, not by the Secessionists, but by their allies the mosquitoes, who swarm in the woods, and whom nothing can induce to secede. Well, I have seen many poisonous insects, but never have I encountered such disagreeable entymological specimens as here present themselves. G. C.

The National Hymn.

Nearly four weeks have elapsed since the day appointed for the opening of the manuscripts sent in to the Committee upon a National Hymn, and impatience is manifesting itself in many quarters for the announcement of the expected award. Aside from any interest which the public at large may take in the subject, the great number of the competitors—only a few short of twelve hundred—makes it inevitable that there are thousands of eager expectants sitting upon the anxious seat in this regard. For it can hardly be that each competitor has less than a dozen friends who are solicitous for his success. We have therefore thought it worth while to inform ourselves as far as possible upon the subject, and we learn that the Committee are upon the verge of the conclusion of their labors. They have not yet, however, decided upon making an award, and we remind our readers, that in their advertised conditions of competition, they expressly stipulated that they were not to give the prize to the best hymn sent in, but that they should reject all, whatever their intrinsic merits, if they found none exactly suited to the purpose.

Their mode of proceeding, we understand, has been this: The manuscripts containing words alone were first opened, the music being laid aside for separate consideration. The verses were then read by the member who opened the envelope containing them. If they were condemned at once by a nearly unanimous voice, they were cast into a waste-basket ready at hand; if not, they were reserved for future consideration. But, by a waste-basket, must not be understood any of those wicker concavities, known to ordinary mortals by that name. A vast washing-basket—a "buck-basket," big enough to hold Falstaff himself—was made the temporary tomb of these extinguished hopes; and this receptacle was filled, it is said, five times with rejected manuscripts, which were seized upon for incendiary purposes by the cooks of the gentlemen at whose houses the meetings of the Committee took place. Alas, for the hapless writers! Were even the priceless manuscript plays of the Shakespearian age that Warton's cook purloined and used to put under pies so lamented as those remorselessly incremated hymns will be? The mass of these manuscripts, we are informed, were either the merest common-place, or absolutely neither rhyme nor reason. From the whole collection only about thirty were reserved as worthy of a second reading, and these, on a second and third examination, were reduced about one-half. Several were also preserved on account of their absurdity or grotesqueness. They were so bad as to be good.

The hymns sent in with music were about three hundred in number. To enable them fairly to judge the merits of these, the Committee called in competent musical aid, and after a winnowing of the heap over the piano-forte, the residuum, found worthy of a more particular hearing, were sung. This second examination left less than twenty compositions in the hands of the Committee. We hear that among the rejected musical manuscripts were very many that were evidently sent in by persons who were ignorant of the very first principles of harmony, and who to their ignorance added utter lack of native musical capacity. It has been stated that the Committee called in two eminent musicians to pass judgment, as experts, upon the compositions sent in to them. But we are informed that this report is not correct, and that judgment upon the merits of contributions has, in all cases, remained entirely with the Committee, among whom are gentlemen of well-known musical taste and cultivation.

But even with their stock thus reduced the Committee hesitated about their decision; and, finally, determined to call the public to their aid. It is to the public heart and to the general ear that the words and music of the hoped-for hymn are to be addressed; and, therefore, it appears to us that this determination is a wise one. It is to be carried into effect by the performance of the songs, now in the hands of the Committee, at concerts in New-York and Brooklyn, in which soloists, a chorus, and an orchestra, will test in the most satisfactory manner the fitness of these hymns for national purposes. The names of the authors and composers will be withheld; and, indeed, they are yet entirely unknown to the members of the Committee themselves. It is not, we believe, intended that the question shall be decided by the amount of applause elicited by this or that hymn; but that the manner in which the performance affects the public shall enter largely into the considerations by which the final judgment of the Committee is affected. The plan is at least an ingenious one; and the concerts, which are to be given at a low price of admission, though in the most creditable style, will doubtless excite a very general interest.

THE RUSSELL-DAVIS IMBROGLIO.—Mr. SAMUEL WARD states, in a communication to the *Times*, that the letter signed by him, which was published in *Harper's Weekly* of July 20, was "*an extract from a private* note addressed by him, etc." This is not true. The letter was published ENTIRE, and was not private, but a business communication, addressed by name to the Editor of *Harper's Weekly*, on the business of that journal. Neither Mr. SAMUEL WARD himself, nor the other statements contained in his letter seem to require any notice at our hands.—*Harper's Weekly*.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—WELLS, FARGO & Co. show how long it takes them to get packages through from California, by laying on our table papers issued in San Francisco on July 4. Thus the Overland Mail has superseded the ocean steamers.

[Advertisement.]

INVETERATE COSTIVENESS

Is now prevailing to some considerable extent, combined sometimes with bilious dry colic; death often ends the strife before the patient is well aware of his danger. Now,

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS

in a few hours give relief, and if persevered in according to the directions, are the safest and most speedy remedy known in these cases, because they evacuate the impurity of the blood, and thus mitigate the heat of the liver and of the whole body. And is not a large majority of all inflammations and fevers caused by corrupted blood not being evacuated, and which regurgitates, so to speak, over the whole body, and thus corrupts the sound blood that should nourish all the members? And remember, also, that these pills have been prepared in one family for over a century, who have acquired great skill in their preparation, whose value is beyond estimate; for where a patient is so weak that he could never rally from any other purgative, yet he rises with renewed strength from BRANDRETH'S Pills.

Sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at

No. 294 CANAL-STREET

and No. 4 UNION-SQUARE.

Now ready for gratuitous distribution at the above offices, a pamphlet entitled

"THE GUIDE TO PREVENT PREMATURE DEATH."

Shall such men as DOUGLAS and CAVOUR die in their prime?

Fine Staff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post office.

Batcheldors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown, no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace

AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.

A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House

Grover & Baker's

Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,

For Family and manufacturing use.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BURDON—WILD.—In this City, on Thursday, July 25, at the Church of the Nativity, by Rev. W. Everett, THOMAS F. BARDON to Miss MARY E. WILD, daughter of Horatio N. Wild, Esq., all of this City.

TYERS—TUTTLE.—In this City, on Thursday, July 25, by Rev. Dr. Phillips, R. R. TYERS, of Shanghai, China, and SARAH LOUISA, daughter of the late James N. Tuttle, of this City.

JACK—ANDRUSS.—On Wednesday evening, June 12, by Rev. Mr. Latham, THOMAS JACK to Miss JULIA A. ANDRUSS, of this City.

TUTHILL—ELLIOTT.—On Thursday, July 25, by Rev. J. Eason Rockwell, CHARLES EDWARD TUTHILL to MAGGIE N. ELLIOTT, all of Brooklyn.

HARRIES—SMITH.—In Smithtown, L. I., on Wednesday, July 24, at St. James' Church, by Rev. Charles S. Williams, DAVID HARRIES, of Cincinnati, to Miss LOTTIE E., youngest daughter of the late Hon. Richard Smith, of the former place.

DIED.

PECK.—In this City, on Thursday, July 25, CHARLES A., son of Charles A. and Mary H. Peck.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, John L., Thomas B., James W. and Jared V. Peck, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 18 Lexington-av., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

DOUGLASS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, July 25, suddenly, of disease of the brain, DR. ROBERT DOUGLASS, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Thistle Benevolent Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 10 Beecker-st.

DOUGLAS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, July 25, of disease of the brain, DR. ROBERT DOUGLAS, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Academy of Medicine and Medical Faculty in general, also the members of the Scottish Thistle Benevolent Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 10 Bleecker-st. this day (Sunday) at 2 P. M.

COURTNEY.—In this City, on Saturday, July 27, FRANCIS ALFRED, Son of Eugene K. and Elizabeth K. Courtney, aged 3 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 50 Bell-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Saturday morning, July 27, after a short illness, RANSOM UNDERHILL, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Charles and Bleecker sts., to-morrow afternoon, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock.

CLAY.—In this City, on Saturday morning, July 27, WM. CLAY, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and his sons Stephen and Charles, and his son-in-law Alfred E. Smith, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 13 Cherry-st.

COWAN.—At Yorkville, on Saturday, July 27, CHARLES LOUIS, only child of Stafford H. and Margaret Ann Cowan, aged 2 months and 6 days.

Funeral at 2 o'clock, P. M., this day, Sunday. His remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

BENSON.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 24, Capt. WILLIAM BENSON, aged 63 years.

MESHUREL.—In Chicago, Ill., July 20, after a lingering illness, MARY L., wife of George S. Meshurel.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 405.—JULY 27, 1861.
41, 35, 51, 67, 50, 37, 9, 4, 11, 59, 75, 46.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 406.—JULY 27, 1861.
6, 39, 24, 5, 1, 64, 62, 46, 40, 72, 18, 26, 22.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Wounded and dying soldiers. A meeting will be held, to-morrow evening, at Rev. Dr. Hague's Church, Madison-avenue, corner of 31st-st., at 8 o'clock, to consider what can be done to advance the spiritual interests of the wounded and dying soldiers at Washington.

Rev. Dr. Spring will preside, and addresses may be expected from Rev. Drs. Tyng, Hague, Abel Stevens, Wm. Adams, Lathrop, and others.

Interesting reports will be read from the delegation of the Army Committee, now engaged in this work at Washington

GILEAD B. NASH,
FRANK W. BALLARD,
STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
P. HASWOOD VERNON,
} Army Committee.

MILITARY.

HEAD-QUARTERS RAMSEY'S REGIMENT LIGHT INFANTRY, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 6.—THIS REGIMENT having been accepted by the War Department, officers now recruiting in the various States will send their recruits in squads of twenty or more, under the charge of a Sergeant, to the Regimental Depot, Jackson Hall, corner of 13th-st. and Greenwich-av., New-York City.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.—Officers having 100 or more recruits, will report that fact at once at head-quarters, whereupon a mustering officer of the U. S. Army will be dispatched to muster them in at the place of recruiting.

Officers may report by telegraph.

By Order of
Col. ALBERT C. RAMSEY.
J. W. CURRIER, Acting Adjutant.

A CHAPLAIN WAITING.—A CLERGYMAN of the M. E. Church, of good report—a man of piety, talent and usefulness—a pastor for 20 years, and now the pastor of a large church, with vouchers in any quantity, wishes a Chaplain's post in the Army, that he may serve his country and his countrymen in this our day of trial—this is his only motive, as he is no ecclesiastical adventurer, nor a drug in the clerical market. Parties interested may address G. C. BARTLETT, Beverly, N. J.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LIEUTENANT-COLONEL and MAJOR, who have some means, for a regiment accepted by the Secretary of War, quartered, armed and ordered to be mustered in. The Colonel is a military man, and is well known as one of our most respectable business men. Address Box 1,371 P. O.

RECRUITS FOR THE SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., will be received by Capt. REID, Lieut. DIMOCK and Lieut. CAMPBELL, at the Regimental Armory, for a few days, to fill places of those missing in the late action.

WANTED FOR THE HARRIS LIGHT Cavalry, (an accepted regiment, to be mustered in by companies,) experienced dragoons, as sergeants, and two educated cavalry officers. Apply at No. 624 Broadway.

WANTED—TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, A FULL set of CAMP TENTS. Apply at the Head-Quarter of the Continental Guard, Room No. 2, Montague Hall (opposite the City Hall,) Brooklyn.

WANTED—FORTY RECRUITS TO JOIN COMPANY D, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., now in the service of the Government, for the war. Apply to Company D. Drill rooms corner 13th-st., and University-place.

From the Ladies' Visitor, of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

WE KNOW it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST REPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass his through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sale aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist Church to

Who is Responsible?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article of this morning, headed "Gen. SCOTT and the Cabinet," is one of the most remarkable pieces of documentary evidence yet produced.

It touches upon, without sufficiently pointing out, the source of our greatest weakness. Our national judgment is warped, our whole moral sense perverted. I quote Gen. SCOTT's words, as given by you:

"I am only a subordinate. It is my business to give advice when it is asked, and to obey orders when they are given. I shall do it. * * * There are men among his (the President's) advisers who consult their own resentments far more than the dictates of wisdom and experience, and these men will probably decide the plan of the campaign. I shall do, or attempt whatever I am ordered to do. *But they must not hold me responsible.*"

Thank Heaven, that Gen. SCOTT has spoken at last. *"I am a subordinate."* It is news to the nation. And subordinate to whom, I ask?

Here is a glorious nation writhing in the death-like agonies of dissolution. The physician standing by its bedside speaks. The nurse has ordered bleeding. I have bled the patient. He will die. But I must not be held responsible. I am but a subordinate."

In the name of all that is good and great, in the name of our country, one and indivisible, in the name of the wounded, dying by the roadside of thirst and shame, in the name of our mothers and wives and sisters, who pine in feverish sorrow or in anguish mute, in the name of all you yourself hold dear, I ask you, *you*, Mr. RAYMOND, where, I ask, was your sense of right and truth and moral justice, when you coolly penned those lines? Did you not feel the pang of wrath and shame and despair, and wild, deep, never-to-be-forgotten anger, that those words were to send thrilling through a nation's heart.

Our Commander-in-Chief a subordinate!

Are we blind, besotted, idiotic, that we read it, and our blood not stand still? Is there blood in our veins that does not curdle at the sight of our own turpitude? Our Commander-in-Chief, in this day of trial, should stand next to our God, to none but Him subordinate. If not worthy, American mothers have given painful birth to worthier ones. To *them* command be given. But if you have one spark of love for this, our common country, do not let the words stand written without indignant protest, that an old man, crowned with laurels, has stood before a nation, saying: "In my hands, next to God's, your fate is resting; but hold me not responsible, I am subordinate."

Subordinate to whom? I ask again.

For God's sake, rest not till this thing be righted. Ask the nation whether I speak true. "God first, our Commander next, to none but Him subordinate."

Go forth, and earn a nation's blessing! J. B. H.

[Our correspondent falls into a common error, which any degree of familiarity with the Constitution would have amended. The President of the United States is Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The rank of Gen. SCOTT, as General-in-Chief, is subordinate. Much of the popular disappointment is due, not to ignorance of this fact, but to the natural assumption that the President and Cabinet, utterly inexperienced in military matters, would be only too happy to intrust the entire conduct of the campaign to an officer of Gen. SCOTT's consummate skill, an assumption which has proved quite unfounded.—ED. TIMES.]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JULY 27, 1861.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	87	99 Pacific M. S. Co	71
5,500 do	86½	300 N. Y. Cen. R	74½
7,000 U. S. 5s, '71. Cou	80	200 do	830 74⅝
1,000 Treas. 12 p.c. N'S	102	100 do	sswk 74⅝
1,000 Treas. 6 ₱ c. 2 yrs.	96½	925 do	74⅝
3,000 Ill. Cou. Bonds	79	50 do	860 74⅝
2,000 do	78½	100 do	820 74⅝
10000 Tenn. State 6's	90	565 do	75
7,000 do	41½	55 Hudson River R	33½
6000 do	41	200 do	33
2000 Virginia State 6's	49	32 Erie Railroad	21
4000 do	49½	50 do	blo 23½
1,000 Georgia State 6s	66¼	50 do	blo 23⅝
4,000 N. C. State 6s	60	120 do	23½
1,000 do	60½	50 do	23½
7,000 do	s5 60	100 Harlem Railroad	10⅜
5,000 do	s11 59	200 Harlem R. Pref'd	21⅜
2,000 do	60	250 do	24
20,000 Missouri State 6s	41	40 Mich. Cen. R	41½
7,000 do	40½	30 M. S. & N. I. R	25
7,000 do	40½	100 do	27⅛
20,000 do	40½	100 do	27½
6,000 do	b5 40½	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62
10,000 M. 6s L. to H. & St. J. R	45½	100 do	s15 62
1,000 M. C. 8 per c. sinking fund conv't bd's	95	225 do	62½
5,000 Mich. S. 2d m. bds	69	100 do	b60 62½
5,000 D. L. & W. R. 1st m.	96	200 Ga. & Chic. R	70
5,000 N. J. Cent. 1st m.	106	100 do	64⅜
20 Mechanics' Bank	95	200 do	s30 26⅜
1,000 Louis. St. 6s	s10 57½	200 do	860 26⅜
3,000 do	58	200 do	s60 26⅜
15 Amer. Ex. Bank	80½	300 do	26⅜
6 Metropolitan Bank	89	100 Chi. & Rock Is. R	78⅜
25 Park Bank	93½	50 do	78⅛
5 Del. & Hud. C. Co	85½	100 do	s60 78⅜
11	85¼		

SATURDAY, July 27, P. M.

As usual, on Saturday, there was only one Session of the Stock Exchange Board to-day. The Bearish feeling of yesterday was again manifest among the speculators, but the actual supply and demand of Stocks scarcely responded to their views of the market. The business done was not very large, and although the adjournment prices on the Street were generally steady, and within ⅛@¼ cent. of the last prices of Friday, New-York Central, although opening at 74⅞ ₱ cent., sold at 75@75½ ₱ cent.; and other descriptions closed about as follows, compared with yesterday:

	Sat.	Frid.		Sat.	Frid
Governments.'81	88	87	Galena	61½	61½
Missouris	41½	40¾	Rock Island	39½	39½
Tennessees	41½	41	Ill. Central	62¼	62½
N. Y. Central	75⅞	75⅛	Mich. Central	42¾	42
Panama	10⅜	108	Mich. Guaran'd	27¾	27½
Pacific	72	71	Mich Southern	13⅝	13⅜
Erie	24	23⅝	Toledo	27	26⅝
Hudson	33⅝	33½	Reading	35½	35¼
Harlem Pref	25	24⅜	Quincy	60¼	60

The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, to-day, were:

Received from all sources	$524,195
Payments on all accounts	1,670,892
Balance in all funds	7,432,991
Treasury notes	336,600
For Customs	10,000

Mr. JAMES A. POLHAMIUS, with Messrs. TALMADGE & MANLEY, has been admitted a member of the Board of Brokers. The Board holds no second session, to-day.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 27.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77½; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅛; Sight Exchange on New-York par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 27, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 60 bbls. of Ashes, 17,525 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. Corn Meal, 133,995 bushels Wheat, 28,216 bushels Corn, 12,059 bushels Rye, 6,558 bushels Oats, 2,174 bushels Malt, 148 pkgs. Provisions, and 421 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 57 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 905 bbls., including 644 bbls. Pots and 261 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market is well supplied, but the demand is spiritless, and the current movements are quite limited, though quotations exhibit no important alteration. The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "There is no activity to notice in the Boot and Shoe market as yet, although the season has now become quite advanced. Last year at this time trade was quite active with all sections of the country South and West, but with the exception of a few Western buyers, who have purchased scarcely any goods as yet, none have made their appearance. Goods suited to Army purposes are the most wanted, and the manufacturers who turn out this class of work are about the only ones employed. As we remarked in a previous report, this state of things cannot last much longer, and buyers from the West must soon make their appearance to replenish the very short stock now held there. For California there continues to be a moderate demand. No exports from this port the past week to that market. From New-York the shipments have been 313 cases. The quantity cleared at the Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	183	4,949
Since Jan. 1	61,264	93,206
Total	61,477	98,155

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 200 bags Rio, at 14c.@14¾c.; and 150 bags Savanilla, on private terms, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The inquiry is moderate to-day and prices are well sustained. Sales 700 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
Middling	15¾	16	16	16¼
Middling Fair	16½	16¾	17	17¼

FISH—The principal demand has been for St. George's Bank Dry Cod at $3 37½@$3 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 2 Mackerel at $4 62½@$5; No. 3 do. at $3 50@$3 62½ ₱ bbl.; also Smoked Herring at 25c.@28c. for scaled, and 15c.@16c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The supply of desirable lots of State and Western Flour has been rather limited, to-day; the demand has been fair, chiefly for low grades, which shippers want. Prices have favored sellers. The reported sales reach 16,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $4@$4 10; poor to choice extra State, at $4 22½@$4 50, mainly at $4 25@$4 35; superfine Western, at $3 95@$4 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 20@$5 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 25@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 75@$4 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 00@$4 10
Extra State	4 22½@4 50
Superfine Western	3 95@ 4 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 20@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 25@ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 75@ 4 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 9 @ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 05@ 6 15
Fancy Genessee	4 55@ 4 70
Extra Genessee	4 75@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in more demand at steady prices. Sales 2,350 bbls. at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$5 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in request, including superfine at $3 85@$3 95, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 1,250 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $2 50@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, $2 90 for Marsh's Caloric, in store; $3 for Fairfax Mills, and $3@$3 05 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in very limited demand, and prices have been quite nominal, generally.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively request, mainly for export, at rising prices. Sales 185,000 bushels, including Canada Club, on private terms; White Western at $1 20@$1 25; Amber do., (Winter,) at $1 16@$1 16¾; Red Western at $1 14@$1 15; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 02@$1 03, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 85c.@$1; Racine Spring at 96c.@99c.; Northwestern Club at 93c.@96c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at 73c.@93c. ₱ bushel. Corn is less plenty and in active demand at an advance of 1c. ₱ bushel. Sales 143,000 bushels at 42c.@46½c. for poor to prime mixed Western 37c.@41c. for damaged do.; 48c. for Western Yellow; 48c.@50c. for do. Western White, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in moderate demand at 62c.@63c. for Northern; 55c.@55c. for Canada, and 45c.@47½c. for Western, ₱ bushel. Sales 11,000 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are in request, including Canadian, at 26c.@9c.; Western, at 30c.@32½c., and State at 32½c.@33½c., ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive here. Sales in Boston, 125 bales Bags, averaging 435 lbs., at 10½c.; 50 bales do., same weight, at 10¾c. each, both 6 months' credit; 209 bales, Standard Bagging, at 9¾c., cash ₱ yard.

HAY—North River has been in moderate request, chiefly for local use, at 50c.@70c., for poor to prime old, and 35c.@65c. for new crop ₱ lb.

HEMP—Business has been very dull here. In Boston, 2,200 bales Manilla have been sold to New-York buyers, at about 4¾c. ₱ lb., 8 months' credit.

HOPS—Are in demand, and are steady, including last year's crop, at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859, at 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and 85c. for lump, per bbl.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week have been restricted. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. remark: "The market for Hemlock Sole has ruled quiet throughout the week, the attention of both buyers and sellers seeming absorbed in the exciting war news of the week. In Oak Sole rather more business is being done, operations being based on the prospective increased demand for Army Shoes, contracts for 800,000 pairs of which are to be awarded on the 29th inst. Prices are firm, and with light receipts the stock is decreasing. Oak Slaughter in the rough continues in fair request at steady rates, but Hemlock is neglected. Finished Harness Leather, suitable for military purposes, is in brisk demand, and prices have an upward tendency." We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 25c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 26c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter, and Salted, good heavy, 21c.@26c.; Oak Light Southern, good, 20c.@22c.; Oak Light Cropped good, 30c.; Oak Middle Cropped, good, 30c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 18c.@18½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 18c.@18½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 17½c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 15c.@16c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 16½c.@17c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., & B. A. damaged all weights, 13c.@15c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., & B. A. poor all weights, 9c.@11c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 19c.@21c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 26c.@28., ₱ lb, on 6 months' credit.

OILS—Have been in limited request, including Linseed at 52c.@54c.; Crude Sperm at $1 20@$1 25, and Crude Whale at 40c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, sales having been confined to 570 bbls., in lots, at $15 12½@$15 25 for Mess and $10@$10 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 5¼c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is salable and firm; sales 500 tcs. and bbls., at 8c.@9c., with very choice at 9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is less active but stiffly held; sales since our last 500 bbls., at $11 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; $8 25@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in request at from 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@13c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 3c.@7c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales of small lots were made at $5 25@$6 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day amounted to 1,800 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales 45,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@8¾c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls., chiefly at 17c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were reported, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.; Corn, 9¾d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10½d. ₱ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9¾d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ₱ tc., Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40. ₱ ton; Hops, 3½d. ₱ lb. For Cork, a bark, with Wheat, in ship's bags, for orders, at 11½d.; and another with corn in bulk and bags, at 11¾d. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship from St. John, N. B. to Glasgow, Deals, at 82s. 6d.; a brig, 190 tons, to Trieste and back, $2,750; a schooner, 155 tons, to Gibraltar,, Malaga and back, $1,900; a brig, 323 tons, and a schooner, 395 tons, to Cette, Heavy Pipe Staves, $57 50; a brig, 300 tons, from Calais to Rio Janeiro, dry Lumber, $18; a British brig, 132 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $1,550; a brig, 300 tons, from Rondout to Aspinwall, Coal, $6; a brig, 297 tons, from a Salt Island to New-York, Salt, 6c.; a Bre. ship, 677 tons, to Callao, a schooner, 472 tons, to Bordeaux, a Br. schooner, 157 tons, to Minatitlan and back, and a brig, 130 tons, to Tabasco and back, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 19
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 9 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE, WHY DON'T YOU ANSWER? We leave next Tuesday. O. C. P.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,

YOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Chlooroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Sole Agent.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE Wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BEAM STEAM-engine, of eight-horse power; takes up but little room. Inquire at No. 381 8th-st., near Avenue D.

ISAAC DURYEE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook, immediately, in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required. Address C. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—A NICE PROTestant girl wants a situation as cook, or to do general housework; another, eight years in last place, as chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; also, a large number of other excellent girls of every station, with the best of City references, many of them having lived two to nine years in their last places; wages low, and no office charge to employers. No. 294 4th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A young girl with excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; is neat and tidy, willing and obliging; wages, $5 to $6; no objection to the country. Call at, or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes to procure a situation as general housemaid; is a good plain cook, good baker of bread, and an excellent washer and ironer, can also milk and make butter. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs. P. S.—Can enter her place immediately.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS CALL at the largest old established Office and Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. All orders by mail promptly attended to, for neat, capable, civil, active servants. A lady in attendance.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman would take a baby to wet nurse in her own house, as she lost her own baby, 3 months old; no other children in the house. Call at No. 109 East 11th-st., from 9 to 4, on Monday, room No. 18, in the rear.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS.—COOKS, CHAMbermaids, waitresses, nurses and girls, for general housework, with good references, will be satisfied with moderate wages, in City or country. A. M. SEE, No. 14 6th-av.

MALES.

FOR AMMUNITION MANUFACTURERS.—A gentleman well versed in the preparation of friction or Peruvian Powder, wishes to take charge of a department wherein similar fuiminate is used. He possesses a general knowledge of machinery, &c., used in such a line. Parties who are engaged in manufacturing ammunition, would find a valuable help by addressing a note to H. Z., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COOK.—A MAN AND wife wish to get situations; the man understands gardening and farming, and the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is willing and obliging; his wife as cook, washer and ironer; wages not so much an object; the very best of references can be produced. Address E. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY TO ATTEND AN OFfice. Wages $1 per week. Apply with handwriting at No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 5, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

TENT-MAKERS.—WANTED, TENT-MAKERS. Men accustomed to work on tents, and that are willing to make good neat work, may apply after 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 441 Water-st., up stairs.

WANTED.—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, CLERK for a shipping office, a stewardess. Call No. 7 Chatham-square.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to

H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5,15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH. Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., via Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	75
To Patterson's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare six cents by the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry.

GUIDE TO CAMPS.—To reach Camp Washington, (President's Life Guard,) Camp Seward, at old Quarantine Grounds, (Clinton Rifles,) and Scott Rifles at Silver Lake, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing; for Camp Scott direct, (no extra charge.) Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On fine Sundays every half hour to 7½ P. M.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¾; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.—A German gentleman, with the best of references, wishes the agency for Germany and the adjoining countries for goods of American manufacturers, and will open for them a large and safe market. For particulars address GERMAN AGENT, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE business wanted, or to take the place of a partner retiring, by a gentleman with good references and in good credit, in exchange for fine dwelling houses well rented, or his farm and country seat near the City. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box 1,750, Post-office.

TEA STORE FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED seven years: doing a large tea, coffee and sugar trade. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Box No. 3,315 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—FROM THE OFFICE OF the subscribers, Certificate for 50 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company Stock, standing in the name of Messrs. Hayes & Tompkins, New-York, Number 11,165, dated April 2, 1861.

Transfer of said stock has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

LOST—A SOLE-LEATHER TRUNK, MARKED L. E. T., New-York, either at Croton Falls Depôt, or between that and New-York, on Monday, July 22, in the 6½ A. M. train; also, a card marked Miss Irwin Taylor, Baldwin's Hotel, Lake Mahopac. A liberal reward will be given for the return of said trunk to No. 13 West 20th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,

SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c., auction lots in Embroideries, Auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

WAMSUTTA MUSLINS,

In all the different widths and qualities, at the lowest market prices.

Parties wishing these goods regularly, during the coming season, can be supplied by

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—A farm in this State, near the Harlem Railroad, under cultivation, comprising about two hundred acres, unencumbered, will be exchanged for a property in Brooklyn, if in a desirable location. Address W. D., Box No. 2,892 Post-office.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, a small farm of 20 to 50 acres, within fifty miles of the City, or a small house in a respectable neighborhood, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address, with particulars, COUNTRY SEAT, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE vicinity of New-York, with from one to three acres of land, with fruit and shade trees; house well built, with modern improvements, for which cash will be paid. Address No. 247 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 19.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Muryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Orchard-st., near Broome-st. Preaching TO-MORROW by the pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single persons, can have pleasant rooms, having gas, baths, &c., with board, on moderate terms, at No. 18 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Terms, for two persons, $8 to $12 per week, according to rooms required.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, in suites or singly, with or without board, can be obtained by applying at No. 199 10th-st. To those spending the Summer in the City, this location is most desirable.

BOARD WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY wishing to lessen their expenses by taking a gentleman and wife to board, and are willing to furnish a private table, may make a permanent arrangement; will furnish rooms, if desirable; terms in accordance with the times; location up town. Address W. E. L., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A French family have a handsomely furnished front sitting room and bedroom, also a single room, with or without breakfast, for gentlemen only. House first-class. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Convenient to cars and stages.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF Rooms, handsomely furnished, on second floor, to let with board for the Summer, or as desired; the house is pleasantly situated, convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; references exchanged. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st.

19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—ONE OR TWO SUITES of handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class private table, will be let to a desirable party for the present or coming season; also, two single rooms for gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN may find good rooms with partial board, in a private house convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address B. V., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD, IN HOUSE NO. 32 East 14th-st., a few rooms for families or single gentlemen. This is one of the best locations in the City; between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square. Apply at house.

NO. 34 SIXTH-ST.—A FEW ROOMS TO LET, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements; dinner at 6 o'clock. One door east of 2d-av.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD in a private family in New-York or Brooklyn. Address T. BENTON, Station D, New-York Post-office, stating location, terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer, on a farm 22 miles from the City; the location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade trees and flower-garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables, and milk; communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY—Opposite Poughkeepsie. The house is new and large; the farm is well supplied with all that can make living in the country desirable. The scenery is fine and the climate healthy. Communication direct to New-York. Apply to or address JOHN A. BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, N. Y., or JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NICE LARGE AND small rooms, with good board, may be had at Milton, Ulster Co. House large, with fine view of the Hudson River. Terms, $4 and $5 a week. Wanted, a lady to instruct in the English branches and music, one who will accept board as pay. Apply to or address L. A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster Co.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—A FEW FAMILIES or single gentlemen desiring board, can be accommodated with fine rooms, well furnished, in a house convenient to depôt; good table and attendance; dinner at 6; terms moderate. Call or address Mrs. HASTINGS, Grinnell-st., Prospect Hill.

WANTED—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN PLAIN but good country board, with a clean, quiet and airy room; private family preferred; terms not to exceed $3 per week, to which can be added some lessons in the French language if desired. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE CAT HAWLEYVILLE, CONN.—A few boarders can be accommodated with first-class board and pleasant rooms, on moderate terms. Apply to or address G. HAWLEY, Hawleyville Conn., or No. 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or two or three single gentl

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND } OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 20, 1861.

The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o clock M., of the 31 day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o clock M., of the 7th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Registered debt of the State, bearing interest from the 1st day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof; and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward; and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward —at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1868, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BOND-HOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, } Commissioners
ALEX. MITCHELL, } of the
JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law. W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board, EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $300,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARTES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTgage Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will finally close on Saturday, the 27th day of July. Due notice will be given of the openign of the books of the Erie Railroad Company.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

$50.000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class improved property, in New-York or Brooklyn City. This amount may be divided in smaller sums, $2,000 and upwards, to suit the borrowers Address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Fourth and Fifth Mortgage (past due) coupons; also, fractional parts of shares in the new Erie Railway Company, bought and sold by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1881, issued to retire the floating debt of the City. $100,000 for sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.
JOHN EWEN, President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books are closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

UNION ENVELOPES.—FIFTY NEW STYLES just issued, the finest yet published. One of each style will be sent to any address for 25 cents; double-sized packages 50 cents. Stationers supplied with Union goods etc. LOCKWOOD & HOWARD, Publishers, Williamsburgh, New-York, Box No. 130.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.
jy13-law4wS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, No. 39 Nassau-st.,
July 27, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for Beef," and "Proposal for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon, on Saturday, the 3d day of August next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn,

2,000 barrels of beef,
2,000 barrels of pork.

The beef must be from well fattened cattle. The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well fattened hogs. The beef, pork and barrels to conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy beef and pork, and must pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the commandant of the Navy-yard, or this office.

N. B.—The above beef and pork is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished within twenty days after date of notice of the acceptance of the proposal. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, } Committee on Building and
OWEN KINNEY, } Furniture of the Board of
WALTER ROCHE, } Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861. }

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861. }

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—CHARLES C. LEIGH, of the City of New-York, crockery dealer, having made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of his creditors, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said Charles C. Leigh to make payment to me; and all persons holding property of said Charles C. Leigh to deliver same to me; and all persons having claims against said Charles C. Leigh are notified to present same to me with the evidences thereof.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1861. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Assignee,
No. 555 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BONDS Nos. 11 to 20 inclusive, of the second issue of the Eighth Company National Guard, (dated April 1, 1861,) have been illegally taken from the custody of the Treasurer of the Company. They are not transferable, and all persons are hereby cautioned against receiving the same.
S. BURKHALTER, Jr., Treasurer pro tem.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.
R. C. HANOE, Registrar.

CARBON OIL.—TWENTY BARRELS OF SUPErior refined carbon oil for sale, in lots to suit, at fifty cents a gallon, by M. & W. LIVINGSTON, 3 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THER ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet: No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE FR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depôt, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

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DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 18 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CON-TINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

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But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

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Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NE

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

way by 9 o'clock, when the regiment was in motion. It was only by liberal promises, and a by no means stinted allowance of locust, that it was effected. The scene cannot be sucequately described; but those who know the warm-hearted and impulsive character of the Irish, will understand that the enthusiasm was of a kind not often witnessed. At every step the crowd pressed closer to the troops, as if it longed to hug them. And, in good truth, a portion of the said crowd, acting independently towards a favored portion of the said troops, actually did perform this pleasing ceremony. Everyone in that dense throng seemed to know some one in the regiment, and when the party made his appearance, there was a shriek of welcome to attract his attention, and a flood of kindly greeting to pour into his ear. Even the Firemen, who for some inscrutable reason, had brought their engines into the track, and had prevented people using them as platforms, by a copious use of objurgatory brevities, had something soft and grateful to say to the men who had fought side by side with their own gallant regiment. Every now and then a woman would break frantically through the crowd, plunge recklessly into the thickest of the bayonets, and there bury herself in an immense amount of flannel and whiskers. In that green and lovely island, where the women are all virtuous, and the men are all brave, they don't stand on ceremony, and we have Irish hearts here as true and impulsive as any that beat in Erin.

The officers of the Regiment came in for their just share of applause, Capt. MEAGHER, in particular, being an object of special attention. One of the surgeons of the Regiment, Dr. BARROW, carried aloft a trophy, in the shape of a Sharpe's rifle, taken from the enemy. Another of the same cloth had the satisfaction of riding a charger recently the property of a secessionist adversary. Major BAGLEY and Lieut.-Col. NUGENT (his arm in a sling) were also on horseback.

The line of march was from the Battery up to Union-square; from the latter down Fourth-avenue and Bowery to Grand-street, and thence to Essex Market, where the armory is situated. What we have said generally of the appearance of the streets applies to every yard of the route traversed. It was a perfect ovation. An immense number of flags were flying from the public buildings and stores, and many mottoes were exhibited to give speech to generous sentiments.

During the absence of the regiment the armory has been greatly improved. Two fine rooms have been fitted up, and these when the men arrived were crowded with friends.

There was but one casualty on the way from Baltimore to this City. That unfortunately terminated fatally. THOMAS FLEMING, a printer, attached to Company F, was accidentally killed while standing on the roof of the cars which conveyed the regiment from Baltimore. He was viewing the surrounding country, when his head struck against one of the bridges, injuring him so severely that he died before the train reached Jersey City. His body was taken to the Armory of the Regiment, where an inquest will be held to-day.

The following is the order of march of the regiment and civic and military escort:

Four Companies of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, preceded by Mannhan's Band, Playing Patrick's Day.
Lieut.-Col. Robert Nugent, arm-in-arm with Father O'Reilly, the Acting Chaplain of the 69th.
John Hennessy, Patrick J. Meehan, of *Irish American*, and other citizens on foot.
Capt. Breslin (wounded,) with Rev. Father Farrell, in an open barouche.
Remaining Companies of the 69th:
Private Sweeney, in a carriage, (severely wounded,) with his friends.
Band.
Company F, Fourth Regiment Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Richard O'Grady, with Second Lieut. JAMES Dammerell (First Lieut. E. L. Carey being away with his Society, the Father Matthew Total Abstinence,) 2 guns, 46 men.
A section of Company D, Fourth Regiment, under command of Lieut. Patrick Casey, specially invited 1 gun, 16 men.
Hibernian Truck Company, under command of Alderman Monahan, and other Irish Fire Companies, 500 men.
7th Ward Educational Cadets, Capt. Kimball.
20 Engine Co.

The Father Matthew Total Abstinence Benevolent Society, 600 men, wearing silk sashes, preceded by a brass band, and carrying the Banner of their organization. On one side of the banner was a representation of Father MATHEW administering the "pledge," and on the other, the Maid of Erin weeping over an Irish harp, with the legend—

The Harp that once through Tara's Halls
The soul of music shed.

Hiberniah Benevolent Society, President EDWARD MCLAUGHLIN, 160 men, preceded by Wallace's Band, and carrying American and Irish flags side by side, with a banner bearing figures of WASHINGTON and O'CONNELL.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, 1,600 men, in twenty-four divisions, preceded by a brass band and the beautiful banners of their Order, the members wearing green silk scarfs.

Band.

St. James Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society, 150 men; President, Mr. JOHN MCGRATH. The whole in full regalia, green scarf, with silver fringe, and a large silver cross and harp in the centre.

Band.

Barry Benevolent Society, 130 men; President JOHN MCMAHON, with other officers and Marshals, banner, flags, &c. The banner represented Commodore BARRY and LAFAYETTE in harmony.

Band.

8. Benevolent Society of the United Sons of Erin, one hundred men; President, JOHN GARLAND, with an American flag, and a banner representing on one side a widow with orphan children in her arms, and two others clinging to her. A member is seen in the act of handing her money; behind him is a horn of plenty, the whole bearing the legend, "Charity softens the pillow of death," organized 1853. On the reverse is the genius of Ireland resting on a harp; at her feet is an orphan boy in the attitude of prayer; opposite her is a figure of WASHINGTON, to whom she points with her finger, and in the distance is seen a vessel in full sail, with Commodore BARRY on her deck, looking through a telescope.

New-York Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society, preceded by a band, instituted Nov. 1, 1846. In front of the banner, and to the left, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH carried a splendid green silk flag, with the golden harp of Ireland in the centre.

Hibernia Union Benevolent Society, preceded by a band.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Thousands of citizens, both of New-York and Brooklyn, were disappointed, yesterday, at the non-arrival of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, known to be *en route* for home. During the afternoon and evening, the streets of Brooklyn were filled with an anxious and impatient crowd, while at both the New-Jersey Railroad and Camden Depôts escorts were in readiness. Among those waiting to do escort duty were portions of the Seventy-first Regiment, the Ringgold Horse Guards, Citizens' Horse Guards, Brooklyn Sharp-shooters, Capt. HARTUNG; Brooklyn Home Guard, under Maj. WM. EVERDELL, and an Engineer Corps of Juvenile Zouaves, together with about seventy-five policemen of Brooklyn, under Deputy-Superintendent POLK. They attracted quite a crowd in Cortlandt-street, and no little excitement was occasioned by the vibration of couriers between the Amboy and Cortlandt-street Depôts. The reports were for a time as contradictory as the histories of Bull's Run. The most reliable dispatch, however, was, that the Twenty-Eighth were in waiting at Camden, and would arrive about midnight, or perhaps several hours later. The escort then took up the line of march for home, attracting quite as much attention, perhaps, as the veritable heroes would, had they arrived in time.

RETURN OF THE FIRST RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.

The steamer *Transcript*, of the Camden and Amboy line, left Amboy at 7½ o'clock yesterday morning, having on board the First Regiment, Rhode Island, and arrived at Pier No. 3, North River, at 10 o'clock A. M. The steamers *Bay State* and *State of Maine*, which had been laying at the railroad pier, Jersey City, two days, anticipating the arrival of the Regiment by the New-Jersey Railroad, steamed over to Pier No. 3 about two hours before the troops arrived. The *Transcript* was secured fast to the two steamers and the soldiers were transferred, with baggage and equipments, to the decks of the latter, and when all was ready the lines were let go and off went the troops to Providence. The Regiment numbered about 950 men altogether, 33 of whom were sick and wounded, and who received the special care and attention of their well comrades during the journey hither. Many of the soldiers expressed a determination to reënlist after a few weeks' respite with their families.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

APPEAL TO THE GERMANS.

Miss DIX has called on Dr. LIEBER to send books to Washington for the Germans in the military hospitals. He has requested us to state, that German books, delivered at Messrs. B. WESTERMAN & Co's., German booksellers, Broadway, opposite to Messrs. APPLETON & Co., "for the soldiers," will be transmitted by him to the proper place, Messrs. ADAMS & Co. kindly carrying them free of any charge. The first parcel will be sent in a day or two, and contributors will do well to send their volumes or illustrated papers at once.

The hours of a convalescent soldier wear wearily along, and Germans, well educated as most of them are, love to read and to read good books. We humbly ask pardon of the mitred Major-Gen. LEONIDAS, for expressing an opinion of the Germans slightly differing from the dignified theologico military fling he had at the Teutons in the superb proclamation which we published the day before yesterday.

Speaking of the Right Reverend LEONIDAS, with sword and sash, whose ecclesiatic knowledge does not seem to extend to the principle of the Church, *Ecclesia non sitit sanguinem*, and of his anathema of the New-Englanders and Germans, we would ask our readers whether they remember how meekly and benevolently, some years ago, the same LEONIDAS LOUISIANA denounced Dr. LIVINGSTONE for having spoken decently of the poor Africans, who had treated the traveler kindly and with good faith. The anointed Major-General, from his city, where the reopening of the Slave-trade was generally wished for, declared that excellent man a falsifier of truth and fact. We wonder whether the mitre of Gen. POLK is sufficiently stiff to stand up straight among the curses and loathsome oaths which overwhelm a traveler from non-cursing portions of the globe, and which have now become like torrents of filthy waters in the Southern camps.

HONVED REGIMENT.

The staff of the Honved Regiment had an interview yesterday with Gov. MORGAN, and have the most favorable prospect for a speedy acceptance. In the present condition of our country, this regiment is not inclined to protract its organization for lack of means, but is desirous that its fate may soon be decided by the proper constitutional authorities. In the meantime, having many inevitable preliminary expenses and wants, voluntary contributions of the patriotic citizens of New-York will be thankfully received at the Head-quarters No. 397 Broadway, or by Mr. GEO. L. KINGSLAND, No. 55 Broad-street.

NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLES.

This regiment, composed of some of the best men of this State, has at length been accepted by the War Department. A better chance never offered for men who desire to enlist in a first-class mounted regiment, under able and experienced officers. Col. T. B. VAN BUREN has accepted the command; which in itself, is sufficient to convince every one that the corps will be properly organized and cared for. Good horsemen and artillerists are wanted immediately at Elm Park, where the regiment is now quartered.

UNITED STATES GUARDS.

We are glad to learn from Col. MONTGOMERY, that this regiment has been accepted for the war.

The officers have generally seen active service, in the Crimea and elsewhere, and have received medals and the highest testimonials for gallant conduct, from the military authorities in Canada and abroad.

Additional means are wanted to complete the regiment, so as to enable them to take the field without delay.

The following gentlemen will receive subscriptions for this purpose:

Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., No. 29 Broadway; J. K. & E. B. Place, No. 30 Broad-street; H. N. Titus & Co., corner Front-street and Maiden-lane; Edward Lamontayne, No. 1 William-street; John C. Montgomery, Esq., No. 58 East Twenty-third-street; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., No. 94 Maiden-lane; James Speyers, Esq., No. 274 Grand-street.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

This regiment is daily augmenting in numbers at Camp Seward, on Staten Island. The Quarantine grounds, on which it is located, are admirably adapted to the health and comfort of the men. Visitors have already appeared, among others Messrs. JEWETT & SON, of Front-street, were in the barracks on Friday last, and testified their sympathy for the cause in a substantial manner, by a handsome donation which they made to Capt. C. MCKAY's Company.

This company will be mustered in immediately; the men composing it will therefore report at once at the stations, corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, or 62 William-street.

RECRUITS WANTED.

Forty recruits are wanted for Company D, Ninth Regiment, now at Camp Cameron, Washington. Applications will be received at head-quarters, corner Thirteenth-street and University-place.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Messrs. CLARKE & SUMNER have contracted to supply this regiment with quarters and provisions until it is mustered into the United States service. The large and commodious barracks, at Yonkers, have been obtained. All the officers of the regiment have served in the British Army, and are men of experience. Any donations will be thankfully received by Mr. C. C. CLARKE, No. 10 Pine-street.

COL. RAMSEY'S REGIMENT.

Capt. HASARD'S company of Col. RAMSEY'S Regiment has been mustered into service by an Army officer from West Point, and left last night for New-York. The regimental depôt for recruits and country companies arriving in the City for the present is at Jackson Hall, corner of Greenwich-avenue and Thirteenth-street. The regiment goes into camp on Tuesday in Westchester County.

THE CONTINENTAL GUARD.

Col. JAMES H. PERRY is organizing a regiment under the above name, which promises to be one of the best yet sent from this State. All the officers are well qualified for command, and the Colonel himself has been under fire in many a well-contested field in the war for Texan Independence. Recruiting offices have been opened at No. 102 William-street, this City, and at Newark, N. J., from whence enlisted men are taken immediately into quarters and rationed. It is expected this regiment will be mustered into service on Wednesday next.

MORE REBEL ACCOUNTS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 27.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 24th inst. says that the battle of Bull's Run opened by throwing out heavy artillery and small field-pieces at 8 o'clock in the morning. The force of the enemy can never be ascertained. Our force was twenty thousand. Men never fought more desperately than ours. We have captured eighteen pieces of artillery and taken some three or four hundred prisoners.

The number of our killed and wounded cannot as yet be ascertained. It is estimated at 300 killed and wounded, while that of the enemy is not less than several thousand. The Oglethorpe Light Infantry of Georgia were cut to pieces, and BAILOR'S fine regiment of Georgians was nearly annihilated.

By the cars last evening President DAVIS returned from the battle-field. In response to the calls from the immense crowd who had gathered to greet him, he alluded to the grand absorbing topic of the day. The enemy, he said, with the taxes they had been imposing on us for twenty years had fitted out an army on a magnificent scale. They had come over to Virginia with plenty of arms and ammunition, and with ambulances fitted up in such a style of luxury, as though they thought they were still taxing the South; They had five or six hundred Army wagons with them, and provisions of every kind in abundance. In the whole campaign they had over fifty thousand men. Their finest parks of heavy and light artillery are ours. They left everything behind them they could throw away.

The train has brought in 100 prisoners, and there are 1,200 more coming, including 65 officers. The probability is that the enemy lost 10,000 men. Our casualties will not exceed 1,200. Among the National officers captured is Col. CARRINGTON. Among the Confederate officers killed, unreported, are Lieut.-Col. JOHNSTON, of the Hampton Legion; Col. THOMAS, of Gen. JOHNSTON's staff, and Col. FISHER, of the Sixth North Carolina Rigiment. The wounded unreported, are Col. STEVENS, of Gen. BEE'S staff; Col. GARTNELL, of Georgia; Lieut.-Col. MONTGOMERY GARDNER, of the First Georgia Regiment; Col. NELSON, of the Second Virginia Regiment; Col. JONES, of the Fourth Alabama Regiment; Col. HAMPTON, of the Legion. Col. PRESTAR, of the Twenty-eighth Virginia Regiment, took Col. WILCOX, of Michigan, one captain, and three privates, prisoners with own hands.

From the Baltimore Exchange, July 25.

We receive the following from an eye-witness, who arrived in this city last evening. He was detained at Manassas by Gen. BEAUREGARD, who would not permit him to pass through on Saturday last. President DAVIS was present. He made a speech to his men before he led them on, and told them he did not intend to lead them into unnecessary danger, and that he would always be with them; but that they were to fight for their homes and their firesides, and that he hoped no man would flinch. He was answered with great enthusiasm.

Not more than 13,000 Confederates were engaged during the whole fight. They were moved in divisions of about 7,000 men. There was a very large reserve at Manassas. The battle took place sooner than BEAUREGARD intended. His desire was to get the enemy further on and nearer to his main body; but the impetuosity of his men was so great that it could not possibly be restrained. The Washington Artillery was stationed at a small bridge across the road, by which the Federal forces were expected to march, and did not fire a shot. They were supported by the Maryland men, of whom it is believed that not more than three were killed during the whole engagement.

The heaviest lost was sustained by Gen. WADE HAMPTON'S Regiment, and by a corps called the South Carolina Tigers. Gen. HAMPTON'S Regiment was decoyed by a Confederate flag which the Nationals had planted in some intrenchments which they had made under a flag of truce which BEAUREGARD had recognized, for the purpose of letting them bury their dead. When the South Carolinians found they had been entrapped, they rushed on the intrenchments and carried them at the bayonet's point, although they were badly cut up.

The total loss of the Confederates is estimated in killed, wounded and missing at 2,000 at the outside. An official return was to be made yesterday to enable BEAUREGARD to make a detailed report to head-quarters.

It was estimated that the National loss killed alone was 6,000. The National dead were being buried, and every attention was shown to the wounded that was paid to their own men. They had 1,100 prisoners, one of whom was Mr. ELY, of New-York. The prisoners were well treated and well fed.

There were 15,000 stand of arms taken in addition to two wagon-loads of sabres, revolvers and accoutrements. Also 150 wagon-loads of provisions and ammunition of every kind. Also 42 pieces of artillery, including the whole of SHERMAN'S battery.

There was also taken a very handsome carriage and pair of horses. In the carriage was a field-glass, with Gen. SCOTT'S name on it. The carriage and horses were presented to Mrs. DAVIS.

A considerable portion of Gen. JOHNSTON'S command was in the field, under Gen. JOHNSTON himself.

The accounts of the battle, as were received in the Northern papers, were pronounced utterly false. There was very little fighting behind intrenchments. Gen. MCDOWELL attempted to outflank BEAUREGARD'S position, and BEAUREGARD marched out to meet him. There was a great deal of open fighting, and the Southern troops charged with the bayonet very frequently. The South Carolinians, Georgians, and Alabamians sustained the brunt of the battle, and they were frequently engaged hand to hand.

The Louisville *Courier* publishes the following dispatches:

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, July 24.

The "Rebels" have taken over a million of dollars worth of property.

The National loss is still greater than was reported.

Two Black Republican members of Congress were taken prisoners.

Gen. MCDOWELL is mortally wounded.

The particulars are too lengthy for a dispatch; but they are of intense interest. Suffice it to say, that it is worse than a Waterloo defeat Our loss is less than was reported. MILT. MOORE.

LYNCHBURGH, Va., Tuesday, July 23.

There has been no fighting since Sunday.

We captured sixty-three cannons, twenty-five thousand stand of small arms, twelve hundred horses, all their stores, provisions, &c.

The property taken is worth millions of dollars.

The rout of the enemy is complete. The whole force left has gone to Alexandria.

A buggy and epaulettes, marked "Gen. Scott," were captured.

Our loss is reported at 250 killed and 1,000 wounded.

The loss of the enemy is estimated at 8,000 killed and 12,000 wounded.

The Fourth Alabama Regiment suffered severely, as did Wade Hampton's Legion.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

The Confederate loss is 2,000 killed and wounded.

The Federal loss is about 15,000 killed, and the number of their wounded and the prisoners we have captured is not yet known, but is very large.

Among the prisoners we have taken are two members of the Lincoln Congress.

THE SOUTHERN PROJECT IN PARIS.

AN APPEAL FROM THEIR COMMISSIONERS.

Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.

PARIS, Friday, July 12, 1861.

I have obtained a copy of the "Letter to the Minister of Commerce," by the Hon. T. BUTLER KING, Commissioner of the State of Georgia—to which brief allusion was made in my letter of Tuesday last. I learn, moreover, that this important pamphlet has been in print nearly a month, and though its circulation seems to have been confined to the high functionaries of the French Government, the members of the Corps Diplomatique, and individuals favorable to the Confederate cause, it is at least probable that some knowledge of its publication has hitherto reached the United States. Of this latter fact, however, I am by no means certain, and, pursuing the course which appears most proper under the circumstances, I transcribe the salient features of the letter which, in the French, covers twenty-six pamphlet pages, and is followed by a series of considerations on the "necessity of establishing, at as early a period as possible, a direct line of transatlantic steamers between France and the Confederate States of America,"—the whole terminating with an appendix, containing copies of the law by which Georgia joined the Union, the law by which the connection between Georgia and the National Union was declared dissolved, the official warrant of Mr. KING as Commissioner to Great Britain, France and Belgium, and the Commissioner's instructions from Gov. BROWN.

In his letter to the Minister of Commerce, Mr. KING begins by offering some explanations relative to the fundamental bases of the Union, its formation and the mode of action, "which," he says, "do not seem to be understood in Europe, and are so far misinterpreted as to place in doubt the right of separation proclaimed by the States of the South."

"The States created the Federal Government, not to make it their master, but only their mandatary. They conferred upon it certain fully specified powers, and delegated it to discharge certain clearly-defined functions. There the delegation ends.

"When the thirteen English colonies of North America declared their independence, GEORGE III. recognized them as 'free, sovereign, and independent States.' During the war of Independence, they were governed by the Articles of Confederation. The peace of 1783 to 1787 in no respect modified this state things. In 1787, the States appointed delegates to meet in an assembly charged to draw up a project of a Constitution for the purpose of forming "a more perfect union." In this assembly, in which each state had one voice, the Constitution of 1787 was adopted, and afterwards ratified, successively, by the different States. It contains only certain limited and specified powers, leaving and allotting to each State all the powers not specified in the text of the Constitution itself.

* * * * * * *

"Some of the States waited three years before entering the Union. Georgia herself allowed a certain period to elapse before accepting the Federal Government." When Georgia finally did ratify the Constitution, Jan. 2, 1788, Mr. KING maintains that her people did not abrogate the right which it then possessed and has never lost, "to leave the Union as it had entered it, by a vote of the people, legally expressed in the exercise of its sovereignty."

"Such is the law. How has it been interpreted? The Northern States have persistently attempted to give to the Constitution an illegal extension, and to the executive power the character, in some sort, of an unlimited power. In thus acting, for the benefit of their commerce and manufactures, they do not hesitate to wittingly exaggerate the meaning of the Constitution, to the detriment of the Southern States, a producing and agricultural country, which they sacrificed to their selfish policy.

"This struggle has been going on for thirty years, during which other questions of a still more vital importance have arisen, which the Northern States have craftily employed to insure the triumph of their projects, and impose a customs legislation based upon tariffs always protective and often prohibitory."

Turning to the commercial aspect of the subject, Mr. KING says:

"European nations, long accustomed to consider the City of New-York as the great commercial mart of the United States, still believe that the wealth and prosperity of the American Union depend exclusively upon the wealth and commercial prosperity of the Northern States. Nothing is more false; and present political circumstances require from us, not only in the interest of the South, but still more in that of the great commercial and manufacturing powers of Europe, to clearly point out the causes which have produced this accumulation of riches, and to distinctly establish the origin of the marvellous prosperity of the Northern States. These causes, plainly indicated, will prove to European nations how easy it would be for them to assume towards the agricultural States of the South the commercial and financial position of which the North has been in possession, up to the present time.

A soil infertile in its nature, an unfavorable climate, limiting the agricultural production to the necessities of local consumption, first urged the Northern States to seek fortune in commerce and industry. They started, in the very beginning, by asking the protection of the Government. Foreign shipping, completely excluded from the coasting-trade, was saddled with tonnage-duties. The development of the marine of the Northern States constantly demanded more sailors, and high premiums were given to those engaged in the mackerel and cod fisheries, under the pretext that it was necessary to create a reserve, for the coast defence."

Mr. KING then gives an account of the rise of manufactures in New-England, with the first tariffs voted by successive Congresses, down to 1828, the fiscal law of which year "so outrageously violated the principles of taxation fixed by the Constitution, and the justice due the Southern States, that the latter offered a resistance whose vigor threatened the existence of the Government itself. The resistance gave birth to the tariff of 1833, so well known under the name of the 'Compromise tariff,' which the States of the North were obliged to concede to the South, to calm the irritation. The compromise of 1833 did indeed satisfy the South, but it excited in the Northern States a resentment which has never been extinguished. They have always desired to be revenged, and have sought a return to the system of high protective duties. This question of economy is at the bottom of every agitation. It has never ceased to occupy a first position, and has, at last, ended in that separation which it was on the point of causing thirty years ago. If proof were needed to establish that the financial question dominates all others, it would suffice to point out the precipitation with which the Morrill Tariff was passed, the moment the Cotton States had left the Union.

The compromise of 1833 provided that the custom duties should annually decrease, until 1840, when they were to be reduced to 20 per cent., *ad valorem*. But, in 1842, the protective system was again restored; the duties diminished to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, in 1846, to descend to 24 per cent. in 1857.

From that time forward, the protectionists sought to ally themselves with all the factions of the country. To obtain possession of the Government, they offered farms to the German and Irish emigrants, and proposed to give to everybody.

The election of Mr. LINCOLN finally demonstrated to the South that an understanding existed among the Northern States to carry on against the South a war of opinion, soon to be followed by oppressive legislation, to be executed, if necessary, by force. Under these circumstances, seeing the uselessness of the struggle, the Southern States withdrew from the Union."

Mr. KING then endeavors to show, from the census reports and other sources, the contributions of the South to Northern industry:

"The manufacture of cotton, under the protective system, from $4,648,519, in 1820, reached $52,101,853, in 1850, or an increase of 1,300 per cent.

The States of New-York and Massachusetts have published their statistical reports for 1855; compared with those of 1850 they testify to a marvelous development of the industry of those States. The manufactured products of Massachusetts represented, in 1850, a value of $150,137,145; in 1855 it was $295,820,662, or nearly 200 per cent. increase in five years. In 1850, the production of the State of New-York, was $99,804,468; in 1855, it had reached $317,328,831; showing in five years an extraordinary increase of more than 300 per cent.

From the official statistics of 1850, it appears that these two States manufactured more than half the products manufactured in the North. If the same proportion still exists, the manufactures of the North amount now to $1,230,000,000, of which about $300,000,000 are exported to the South.

This wonderful development of the manufacturing industry of the North dates from the peace of 1815. It has been produced by the protective system, which, imposing heavy duties upon foreign manufactures, thus offered premiums to home production. It gave to the Northern States a monopoly of the Southern market, giving to them, also, an average profit of 25 per cent. on goods of Northern manufacture.

The New-England States, though essentially devoted to manufactures, produce, with the exception of a small quantity of wool, none of the raw material necessary to their industry. Nor do they produce either coal, iron, or grain. The census of 1850 shows that they produce only $15 worth of agricultural products *per capita*, which is insufficient for their own consumption. An able publicist of Boston has established that, in 1858, one-third of the flour and five-sevenths of all the wheat sold at Boston came from Southern ports. The South not only sends the Northern States cotton, tobacco and sugar, but it also furnishes them enormous quantities of corn, rice, potatoes, flax, flour, grain, cattle, and other articles.

According to the census of 1850, the number of heads of cattle in the South and North respectively, was:

	Heads.
South	40,828,727
North	36,409,134
Difference in favor of the South	4,414,593

The concentration of commerce in the City of New-York, and the extraordinary development of the manufacturing industry of the Northern States, oblige the people of the South every year, in the Summer, to visit these manufacturing and commercial emporiums. It is also during the Summer that the planters and their families travel for pleasure in the North. Statistics, which are believed to be reliable and accurate, fix at 100,000 the number of Southerners who thus visit the North, and set down their average expendure at $500 each."

The writer then cites authorities to show that the annual trade between the Southern and Northern States exceeds $460,000,000, divided thus:

Raw material, &c	$262,562,394
Divers products	150,000,000
Expenditures of travelers	50,000,000
Total	$462,562,394
Trade of the North with the South:	
Home manufactures	$263,262,394
Imported manufactures	116,000,000
Interest, brokerage and commissions paid by the South	53,200,000
Total	$462,562,394

This table shows, approximately, the vast commercial movement which takes place between the States of the South and those of the North. An attentive examination of the different official censes returns proves that the Northern States owe their commercial and industrial prosperity to the agriculture of the South.

In 1790 the total exportations of the United States only amounted to $19,666,161. In 1859 they were $278,392,680, in which cotton, tobacco and rice figured $253,716,169.

* * * * *

The secession of the Southern States destroyed at one blow the commercial and financial relations, as well as the political connection which bound them to the States of the North. The manufacturers of the North, hitherto protected by a high tariff, will, hereafter, if admitted to the Southern market, be obliged to pay the same duties as European goods. Hereafter the North, unprotected by high tonnage duties, will no longer enjoy the exclusive monopoly of the Southern carrying trade.

The intercourse of the Southern States with Europe, hereto fore obliged to take the way of New-York, will be accomplished directly. Commerce will be increased by the vast quantity of products of exchange, hitherto monopolized by the States of the North, thanks to their protective system.

"It is because they have clearly comprehended that the secession of the Southern States would deprive them of the advantages assured by their protective system, that the Northern States manifested marvellous ardor and great enthusiasm, when President LINCOLN proposed war measures."

Mr. KING devotes some space to the examination of the question of the cotton supply, from which I cite the following paragraph:

"The slave population increases four per cent. per annum, or one hundred per cent. in twenty-five years, or forty per cent. in ten years; which, on the total population, will give us an increase of 1,166,643, or 774,328 working hands; that is to say, an excess of 211,828 laborers, over the number necessary for the harvest of 1859—4,500,000 bales."

Mr. KING says that the "planters of the Cotton States look without uneasiness upon the efforts which are being made to introduce and develop the culture of cotton in Asia, Africa, Australia and South America. If the attempts of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association should be crowned with success, the simple result will be that the producing countries will consume a quantity of manufactured goods equal to the value of the cotton grown and exported."

After further details relative to the productions of the South, the writer says:

"This immense commercial movement, which, thanks to the prohibitory system and the fiscal operations of the National Government, has hitherto been monopolized by the North, is now offered to the commercial and manufacturing countries of Europe. Will they accept the offer, or will they permit Mr. LINCOLN'S squadrons to prevent all intercourse?

* * * The Administration of Mr. LINCOLN is making every effort to prove that the Southern Confederacy cannot resist the power and the attack of the North. The census of 1860 establishes that the Southern Confederacy, including Kentucky, and omitting Missouri, Delaware and Maryland, contains 1,254,000 men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, capable of bearing arms. These figures suffice to prove to European powers that the Confederacy of the South is able to maintain its independence, against all the armies which the North can send to attack it."

Mr. KING's letter concludes with a request to the Minister to submit it to the Emperor.

I am told that the document is soon to appear in London, in the original language. The portions above given, I have translated from the French pamphlet.

OUR MINISTER TO PORTUGAL.

A Card from Mr. J. E. Harvey.

The following card, addressed to "the public," appears in the Philadelphia *North American*:

It is with the deepest sense of mortification and pain that I feel called upon to notice certain atrocious calumnies which, by some malicious pre-concert at Washington, have simultaneously found utterance through the public Press, intended to affect my good name, and to provoke prejudice at a time when the public mind is most easily excited and misled by plausible pretences, and partial or false information. Separated by so long a distance from the scene of these slanders, and with only limited and accidental means of intelligence at hand, I am unable to confront them specifically, or to understand precisely the real state of facts. I assume, therefore, that the libelous accusations published in the New-York *Herald* of the 8th of June, and with which the public is doubtless familiar, are a type of those in other papers.

These charges profess to be predicated upon the revelations of telegraphic dispatches seized by the Government, which are not themselves produced, but the version of which is given according to the temper, malice or errors of those making the statements. If I am rightly informed, no particle of original evidence has been furnished, but only such *ex parte* representations as suited the vindictive object which evidently inspired this criminal assault in my absence. When the seizure of the telegrams in the large cities was ordered, a public purpose was contemplated, which every good citizen could appreciate. The Government was properly entitled to all such information. A Board of Commissioners was appointed, to guarantee the sanctity of a trust involving many of the most delicate private interests and relations, and the country was thus satified that, while the original design would be served, the most scrupulous protection would be extended to everything else. The first use made of the privilege is an attempt to strike down and blast the reputation of an absent citizen. I state the fact thus emphatically because, if the alleged evidence in any way implicated me, the true course was to have presented it to the Administration who use officer I am, in order that prompt and decisive steps might be taken. The ends of public justice, if they were really sought, could only be promoted in that way. This direct duty did not, however, suit the plans of those who were in pursuit of personal vengeance, and who were wholly indifferent to public considerations. Hence the concerted publicity given to the charges in question, and which might easily have emanated from a single malignant enemy. I am now forbidden by the surrounding circumstances from commenting upon this perversion of a public trust to objects of personal malice, but the time may not be distant when such a restraint will be relieved, and those who have been guilty of this grievous wrong will be held up to the scorn and indignation which they deserve.

To those who know me personally, who have observed my unpretending career as a journalist for many years, and who are at all familiar with my private life and character, it is unnecessary to give any explanation concerning these charges. They will assume and be confident that I acted under the best promptings of conscience and duty. If not, then I have striven to live uprightly in vain, and there is no moral incentive to earn the confidence and respect of our friends.

To those who do not know me in such relations, something more is due, and I may say that the charges, as I have seen them published, are compounded of fact, fraud, and forgery. While holding an official position I am precluded from making declarations which would at once give a satisfactory answer to these slanders. In order to free myself in this respect, and to confront the enemies who have thus pursued and persecuted me, I have taken the necessary steps to seek the most searching investigation at Washington. Besides, I do not choose to utter a word at this time which would in any manner impair the action of the Government, or subject others to harsh and unjust comment, when I know that their motives, like my own, were the purest and best. It is proper, however, for me to state right here that the pretended discovery of any information embarrassing to me is a deliberate deception contrived to give force to the slanders. The fact is the Government was in possession of every title of the evidences which had accumulated in Washington long before the public seizure was ordered, several weeks before I left there, and before I had received or accepted my commission. If there was anything to know it was known fully and entirely, as will be shown whenever necessary. I assert the fact distinctly, without condition or reservation.

It is perfectly true, as was well understood by my friends, that I labored zealously, constantly and honestly, down to the last hour, to avert the collision at Fort Sumter. I had good reason to hope that it might be prevented, and adopted the best means to attain the end. All the intelligence at the time I took this part threatened a daily attack by the so-called Confederate Army, the sacrifice of ANDERSON and his gallant garrison, and the inauguration of that civil war which the reckless conspirators at Montgomery afterwards precipitated on the country, and for which they, and they only, are responsible before God and man. The state of facts existing then at Washington justified my efforts, such as they were, and which were not only known to those high in authority, but were commended as useful and worthy. I submitted to their inspection every line received by telegraph, and never held any other correspondence but that, direct or indirect. My whole action was voluntary, and, if I know myself, was inspired by the highest impulses of patriotism. I can appeal to God, truly and fearlessly, for the rectitude of my intentions as for their purity and disinterestedness. And when we all meet before the bar of eternal justice, and our hearts are exposed, I have an abiding faith that the Alfred H. Pense, Wm. H. Woodward, Chas. H. Grube, Ch. Pernot, Rudolph Kolstern, Jr. and Mrs. Blum, G. E. Schulze and family, Mrs. Louis Rullman, New-York; H. C. Meyer, Jr., Hamburg; Fr. Stegmuller, Newark; F. X. Demetz, Mrs. Demetz, child and infant, Havana; S. Cramer, I. W. Hasch and family, Baltimore; Henry Grossmann, Mrs. Schattmann and two children, Th. Bumiller, Mrs. Joseph Westhoff, three children and infant, Mrs. Samyn and child, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Sesseman, Kalamazoo; Mrs. M. Bonewitz and child, Miss Bertha Neuleard, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Goepp, Bethlehem; O. Cleveland, Jersey City; Chas. Stoer, London; Geo. E. Bigelow, Boston; O. Kuppins and family, St. Louis; John Dick and family, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Mangelsdorf, Staten Island, and others in steerage—Total, 235.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 47 | Sun sets ... 7 25 | Moon rises... 9 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 44 | Gov. Island 12 83 | Hell Gate.... 1 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 27.

Cleared.

Steamer City of New-York, ——, Washington, ——.
Ships Columbia, Bryant, Liverpool, C. & F. Marshall & Co; Prospero, Stroul, Liverpool, Spofford & Tileston; Crown Point, Knight, Liverpool, Hallett & Carman; S. Howland, Gilliot, Acapulco, Lappan & Starbuck; Barks Minnesota, Wayne, Philadelphia, master; Abti, (Russ.,) Winsten, Dublin, Funch, Meinke & Wendt; Le France, Richard, New-Bedford, Boyd & Hincken; Roberts, Child, St. John, ——; Wiheluine, Baydale, Gloucester, Hennings & Gosling; Peter, (Pruss.,) Beckman, Queenstown, Funch, Meinke & Wendt.
Brigs Lauzerote, Herriman, Bangor, Peck & Church; Goethe, Ahems, London, Funch, Meinke, & Wendt.
Schr. Cherub, Bailey, Gardiner, ——; J. Holmes, Holmes, Philadelphia; M. S. Davis, ——, Harbor Grace; Dragon, Sadler, Calais, H. J. & C. A. DeWolf; Thrasher, (Br.,) Hunter, Windsor.——; J. B. Bleecker, Edwards, Philadelphia; James Grice, (Br.,) Jackson, Port-au-Prince, ——; Warrior, Crocker, Portsmouth, ——; H. Gibson, Crocker, Philadelphia, ——; Franklin, ——, Portland, Jed Fry & Co; Granite State, Hallett, Boston, ——; Liverpool, Bearce, Harbor Island, ——; Clara, Provost, Hanana, Hennings & Gosling; Lena, Pendleton, St. John, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Washington 48 hours. Off the Rappahannock River, was spoken by the steamer Mount Vernon, and also by the blockading steamer Quaker City off Cape Henry.

Gun boat Jerome Napoleon, (Fr.,) Bussion, commanding, Toulon, May 21, via Halifax July 22.